Pag. 1.

Clavis Grammatica:

OR,

The Ready Way TO THE LATINE TONGUE.

CONTAINING

Moſt Plain Demonſtrations for the Regular Tranſlating of Engliſh into Latine.

TOGETHER

With Inſtructions how to Conſtrue and Parſe Authors: fitted as a help to ſuch as are deſirous to attain to the knowledge of the Latine Tongue; and accommodated to the meaneſt Capacity.

ALSO

How to vary or compoſe Latine more Elegantly.

WITH

Neceſſary Obſervations for Epiſtolizing or Writing of Letters in Engliſh or Latine.

AND

How to perform all kinds of School Exerciſes that are uſually practiſed in Schools.

Non moror quàm puériliter modo utiliter. Eraſm.

By *F. B.* Schoolmaſter in *London.*

Licenſed, *July* 30, 1678. *W. Jane.*

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THE PREFACE.

Courteous Reader,

I *Here preſent thee with ſome Fruits of my vacant Hours, wherein I have endeavoured to render the Latine Tongue plainer, and eaſier to be attained. It being unbecoming in any to make a long Harveſt of a little Corn, I have here delivered in a moſt plain and eaſie way Directions for the performance of all manner of Exerciſes, that are uſually practiſed in the Grammar School,* viz. *you have here a moſt ſure Guide for the Conſtruing and Parſing of Authors, and Rules not only for making and placing of Latine, but for ma-*

king of it more Elegantly. I have here likewiſe laid down Inſtructions for Epiſtolizing, and Writing of Letters, or Latine Epiſtles, collected out of Cicero, *and other Approved Authors. In ſhort, you have here the Grammar put into practice, which here I have endeavoured to accommodate to the meaneſt capacity.*

If in this, or otherwiſe, I can but ſerve my Country, I have my deſire, and remain

Yours to my utmoſt, F. B.

SURE GUIDE
TO THE
Latine Tongue.

Directions for translating English into Latine, according to Rule.

1. READ the Sentence distinctly, and if it have a Vocative case, which is known by calling or speaking to, turn that into Latine first.

2. Look for the Nominative case, see what number it is of, and make it of that Number.

3. If any word following depend on the Nominative case, as Adjective, Genitive case, Gerund, or Subjunctive Sentence, make that first. And in the next place,

4. Find out the Verb, see what Mood it is, put

it into that Mood and Tenſe, according to it's Conjugation, and make it of the ſame Number and Perſon as the Nominative caſe is of.

5. In the next place make the Infinitive Mood, Gerund, Supine, Adverb, or any word elſe that doth depend on the Verb.

6. Make the caſual word of the thing your Accuſative caſe, the Perſon in the Dative, and all the reſt according to Rule.

7. If you meet with a Verb which will properly govern another caſe, ſuch as *memini*, *careo*, *fruor*, be ſure to put the right Caſe after it.

8. When you know not well what Caſe any Noun or Verb will have after it, if your Grammar will not ſatisfie you, conſult the Maſter, or ſome Dictionary.

9. Laſtly, mind the Rule for the Caſe of the Relative, as it is exactly laid down in the Grammar, both with reſpect to it's Antecedent, and to the Verb.

Directions for making Latine Rhetorically, or more Elegantly.

1. THat you may the better remember all Latin Phraſes, write them down in a Book fitted for that purpoſe; that ſo when you have an Engliſh Phraſe you may render it into proper Latine.

2. Obſerve that the Latine Tongue delights much in Verbals, Participials, Gerundives, and Participles of the Future in *rus*, as

Eſt mihi ornamento	rather	*Me ornat.*
Ad videndos amicos	than	*Ut videret amicos.*
Empturus oves		*Ut emeret oves.*

3. Note that it is more elegant to caſt away *quod* or *ut*, by changing the Nominative Caſe into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood: alſo it is beſt to make Ablative Caſes abſolute, by caſting away *dum, cùm, quando, ſi, poſtquam*, &c. As

EXAMPLES.

Theſe more elegant.	Or, rather than
Doleo te ægrotare.	*Doleo quod ægrotas.*
Veniente rege.	*Cum veniret rex.*
Culpaturab illis.	*Illi culpant.*
Conſtanter pugnatur.	*Conſtanter pugnant.*
Eſt mihi pecunia.	*Habeo pecuniam.*

4. If you meet with any Engliſh Phraſe, and know not a Latine one for it, make your Phraſe into Latine according to the meaning, and not the words. As, *I will not deal with a double mind, Non utar fraude malâ.*

5. Affect not to make a Sentence word by word, but change it ſo as the Latine may be beſt and moſt agreeable to a Latine Stile. As, *He muſt needs know that is learned; Non poteſt non ſcire, qui doctus eſt:* Or, *Fieri non poteſt quin ſciat, qui eſt doctrinâ præditus.*

6. Expreſs Actives ſometimes by Paſſives. As *Quid eſt, quod poſſit graviter a Cicerone ſcribi ad Curionem niſi de Republicâ.* And make *have* by *eſt*, as, *I have no leiſure, Non eſt mihi otium*, &c.

Directions for placing Latine.

1. Imitate the best Authors, and observe their Style.

2. Express that word last, wherein the Emphasis of the Sentence doth lie. As,

Ciceronem eloquentiorem audivimus neminem.

3. Place the casual word first, the Nominative in the middle, and the Verb last. As,

Vitium plurimi sequuntur,
Virtutem pauci amplectuntur.

4. Place a Genitive Case betwixt the Adjective and his Substantive; as *Maxima vitæ pericula fœliciter effugit.* Likewise between the Preposition and his Case: as *ex ejus ore fluit oratio mellitissima.*

5. Adjectives of many Syllables elegantly begin and end Sentences: as *periculosissimi sunt temerarii.*

6. Comparatives, Superlatives, and Nouns of multitude ought to be set after the Substantive: as *Poetas omnes Virgilius unus superavit.*

7. Be sure you chuse proper words, and take heed of the rough and cragged meeting together of many Consonants, and the gaping of many Vowels, temper one with the other, so as a Consonant ending, the next word may begin with a Vowel: as *Tum ille propiùs accedens in extremâ lectuli mei parte consedit.* And so on the contrary, a Vowel ending, the next word may begin with a Consonant.

Directions for construing Grammatically.

1. READ the Sentence to a Period, marking the general scope of the matter.

2. Look out the principal Verb, which is the

firſt, if it be not the Infinitive Mood, or hath not a Relative and Conjunction before it.

3. Ask the queſtion, who, or what? and find out the Nominative Caſe: then having ſo done, take the Vocative Caſe, or any thing that is in the place thereof: as Adverb, Conjunct. Interject.

9. Next conſtrue the Nominarave Caſe, and what depends thereon, as Adjective, Genitive Caſe, Gerund.

3. Conſtrue caſual words in this order, 1. Thing. 2. Perſon. 3. The reſt in order of Caſes: as

1 3 2 4 6 5 5

Dedit mihi veſtem pignori te preſente propria manu.

4. When any caſual word hath much depending on it, caſt it back to the laſt place: as

4 1 3 2

Victum lanâ ac tela mulier diligenter quæritans.

5. A Parentheſis muſt be conſtrued alone; and you muſt take it where the ſenſe affords beſt conveniency, ſometimes in the beginning, but moſt commonly after the Nominative Caſe.

6. Be careful in conſtruing, ever to ſhun nonſenſe, and breach of Grammar Rule.

Directions for conſtruing Rhetorically.

1. REſolve Infinitive Moods, and words put abſolute: as *Te veniſſe*, *that thou art come*. *Me duce*, *when I am Captain*. *Saturno rege*, *while Saturn ruled*.

2. Expreſs Impersonals and Paſſives with their caſual words perſonally and actively: as *Tibi liset*,

thou mayst: conſtanter pugnatur ab hoſtibus, the enemy fought without giving over.

3. Give every Phraſe or Proverb a ſutable Engliſh one, and conſtrue the whole Phraſe or Proverb together: as *Dum flavit velis aura ſecunda meis*, i. e. *while I was in proſperity: ad Græcas Calendas, at latter Lammas.*

4. If a word hath divers ſignifications, uſe that which will beſt expreſs the ſenſe: as *colere Deum, to worſhip God: colere parentes, to honour ones Parents: colere ſylvas, to haunt the Woods: colere agros, to till the Fields.*

5. Be ſure to expreſs terms of Art by proper Engliſh Terms: as *Vela dabant ventis, they hoiſted up Sails.*

Directions for Parſing.

1. READ your Sentence exactly, find out the Verb, and thereby the Nominative Caſe, by asking the queſtion, who, or what.

2. Examine by your Rules what Declenſion, Number, Gender, Perſon, Species, Figure your Nominative Caſe is of.

3. Seek out what Conjugation the Verb is, what it maketh in the Preterperfect Tenſe, what in the Supine, what Mood, Tenſe, Number, Perſon, as alſo what Kind, Species and Figure.

4. Parſe next the caſual word of the thing, govern it on the next word before, which cannot be left out but deſtroy the ſenſe.

5. Do the ſame in order with the other caſual words, according to their quality and Rule.

6. If you meet with an Adjective, examine what Declenſion it is of, what Species, what Degree of Compariſon,

Compariſon, and what is it's Subſtantive, except it be put abſolute in the Neuter Gender; for then it hath no Subſtantive.

Laſtly, In parſing all words, be ever careful to find out the primitive word, whether it be Latine or Greek.

Marks for diſtinguiſhing of Latine Words.

1. AN *Acute Tone* muſt be uſed to diſtinguiſh doubtful quantities in Syllables; as *cécidit*, if from *cado*; *cecídit*, if from *cædo*.

A *Grave Tone* muſt be uſed to diſtinguiſh Adverbs from other words: as *ſtultè*, *unà*, *ſeriò*, *palàm*.

A *Circumflex Tone* muſt be written, 1. Over the Ablative Caſes of the firſt. 2. Genitive Caſes of the fourth Declenſion. 3. Words ſyncopated, or contracted, as *muſâ*, *manûs*, *tibicen*, &c.

This Mark *Hyphen* - is uſed when words are parted in the end of the Line, after this manner, as *obſervatio*.

WHen you have theſe words, man, or men joyned with an Adjective, leave out *homo* in Latine, and put the Adjective alone in the Maſculine Gender.

EXAMPLES.

An evil man ſeeks an evil man.	*Malus quæro malus.*
Wicked men enſnare themſelves.	*Sceleratus inſidior ſui.*
Many Men are overcome in Fight.	*Multus vincor pugna.*
Skilful men are ſeen with a Harp.	*Peritus ſpectior cum lyra.*

When you have the word thing, leave out *res* in Latine, and put the Adjective alone in the Neuter Gender.

A thing evil gotten, is ſoon gone.	*Male partus dilabor.*
Daily Exerciſe can do all things.	*Exercitatio quotidianus poſſum omnis.*
Nature is content with a few things.	*Natura ſum paucus contentus.*
Many things are loſt by being neglected.	*Multus amittor nego.*
Things that are excellent are difficult.	*Qui pulcher difficilis.*
Some men follow many things to their own hurt.	*Aliquis ſequor multus ad ſuus incommodum.*

An Adjective agreeth with his Subſtantive in Caſe, Gender and Number, that is, you muſt put the Adjective into the ſame Caſe, Gender and Number as your Subſtantive is in.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES.

Opportunity is not to be neglected.	*Opportunitas non ſum negligendus.*
Nothing is more fleeting than time.	*Nihil ſum fugax tempus.*
Smooth carriage gets many Friends.	*Obſequium comparo amicus multus.*
The mark of a great wound is ſeen.	*Cicatrix vulnus magnus ſpector.*
The noiſe of great Bells is heard.	*Sonitus campana magna audior.*
The care of a good Maſter is great.	*Cura magiſter bonus ſum immenſus.*
Man's life is like the fading Roſe.	*Vita humanus ſum ſimilis Roſa caducus.*
A wavering mind is like the fleeting wind.	*Mens varius ſum ſimilis ventus fugax.*
Patience is like a ſtrong Garriſon.	*Patientia ſum ſimilis caſtellum robuſtum.*
The Sea containeth many Ships.	*Mare contineo navis multus.*
The Land affordeth much People.	*Terra præbeo homo multus.*
The King asketh much counſel.	*Rex rogo conſilium multus.*
Counſel is good in a doubtful matter.	*Conſilium ſum utilis in res incertus.*
Men are ſnared in an evil time.	*Homo deludor tempus malus.*
Much hurt proceeds from bad Examples.	*Incommodum multus exorior exemplum malus.*

The

The Nominative Caſe and the Verb agree in Number and Perſon; that is, examine what Number and Perſon the Nominative Caſe is, and the ſame Number and Perſon muſt the Verb be. Here note, that all Nominative Caſes be of the third Perſon, except *ego*, *tu*, *nos* and *vos*.

Be ſure to mind the Rule and the Latine Examples, where you ſee that *properat* is the third Perſon and Singular Number, becauſe that *viator* is the third Perſon and Singular Number. So likewiſe *cantat* is the third Perſon ſingular, becauſe *volucris* is the third Perſon and Singular Number. As you may ſee in theſe Examples following.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Viator properat.
Volucris cantat.
Vacca decumbit.
Seges floreſcit.

Engliſh EXAMPLES to be turn'd into Latine.

The fire burns.	*Ignis uro.*
The Knife cuts.	*Culter ſeco.*
The Sun ſhines.	*Sol mico.*
The Sea roars.	*Mare murmuro.*
The Boys write.	*Puer ſcribo.*
The Soldiers fight.	*Miles pugno.*
The Wine decays.	*Vinum pereo.*
The Children cry.	*Infans fleo.*
The Friends come.	*Amicus venio.*

Note

Note *is* and *are* be ſigns of a Verb Paſſive.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Hortus rigatur.
Hordeum ſeritur.
Vinum bibitur.
Panis editur.

Engliſh EXAMPLES to be made into Latine.

The Field is ploughed.	*Ager aror.*
The Money is ſpent.	*Pecunia expendor.*
The Horſe is bought.	*Equus emor.*
The Book is written.	*Liber ſcribor.*
The Maſter is heard.	*Magiſter audior.*
The Scholar is taught.	*Diſcipulus doceor.*
The Pen is mended.	*Penna acuor.*
The Houſes are built.	*Domus ædificor.*
The Horſes are ſold.	*Equus vendor.*
The Arms are taken.	*Arma capior.*
The wounds are cured.	*Vulnus ſanor.*
The Men are praiſed.	*Homo laudor.*
The Youth are loved.	*Juvenis amor.*
The Chambers are waſhed.	*Cubiculum lavor.*
The Enemies are overcome.	*Hoſtis vincor.*
The War is ended.	*Bellum finior.*

The

The first and second Person is seldom expressed, but understood: except in such like Sentences.

EXAMPLES for the second Person.

You are a good Patron who have done well for me.	*Tu sum bonus patronus qui benefacio ego.*
You are praise-worthy who art come in time.	*Tu sum dignus laus qui venio tempus.*
You are Father to the City who have done so much good.	*Tu sum pater urbs qui facio tantus bonus.*
You are an happy man who have such a son.	*Tu sum felix qui habu talis filius.*

RULE

When a Verb cometh between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person: as *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est.* Here you see the Verb *est*, which cometh between two Cases of divers Numbers, is of the Singular Number, because it agreeth with the latter Nominative Case, *redintegratio*, which is of the Singular Number.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

———*Pectus robora fiunt.*
———*Nihil hic nisi carmina desunt.*
———*Quid enim nisi vota supersunt.*

English

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The rich man's wealth is his ſtrong City.	*Divitiæ opulentus urbs munitus ſum ſui.*
Flowers are the ornament of a Garden.	*Flos ornamentum horti ſum.*
Weapons are the defence of an Army.	*Arma defenſio ſum exercitus.*
There is nothing wanting but your labours.	*Hic nihil niſi labor tuus deſum.*

Many Nominative Caſes ſingular, with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb plural, which Verb Plural ſhall agree with the Nominative Caſe of the moſt worthy Perſon: *Ego & tu ſumus in tuto.* Here you ſee that *ſumus* is the Plural Number, and agrees with *ego*, which is the Nominative Caſe of the moſt worthy Perſon; therefore is *ſumus* the firſt Perſon.

Note, that the firſt Perſon is more worthy than the ſecond: the ſecond more worthy than the third.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Tu & pater periclitamini.
Pater & præceptor accerſunt te.
Ego & ille ſcripſimus lectionem.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

Your Siſter and I will proceed to write.	*Soror tuus & ego pergo ſcribo.*
Your Maſter and I will buy the Book.	*Præceptor tuus & ego emo liber.*

Your

Your Brother and I did live at *Cambridge.*	*Frater tuus & ego vivo Cantabrigiæ.*
My Father and Mother will ſend for you.	*Pater meus & mater accerſo tu.*
I and he did bring the Books.	*Ego & ille ſero liber.*

Note, that the caſual word is not always the Nominative Caſe to the Verb, but ſometime the Infinitive Mood, or elſe a whole Clauſe aforegoing, or elſe ſome member of the ſentence may be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb: as *Diluculo ſurgere ſaluberrimum eſt.* Here you ſee *Diluculo ſurgere* is the Nominative Caſe to *eſt.*

The Latine EXAMPLES.

In tempore veni quod omnium rerum eſt primum.
Multum ſcire eſt vita jucundiſſima.
Mentiri non eſt meum.

Adde quod ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter artes
Emollit mores nec ſinit eſſe feros.

Where you ſee that all the former Line, which is the whole Sentence, is the Nominative Caſe to the Verb *emollit.*

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

It is the part of an Artiſt to conceal Art by Art.	*Sum artifex celo ars ars.*
It is as great a virtue to keep what we have, as to gain more.	*Sum tàm magnus virtus ſervo qui habeo quàm lucror amplus.*

It

It is the chiefeſt virtue to rule the Tongue.	*Sum primus virtus compeſco lingua.*
It is ſweet to remember labours paſt.	*Sum dulcis memini labor præteritus.*

This Verb *Sum* with certain other Verbs, as *Fio*, *Dicor*, *Appellor* will have a Nominative Caſe after them.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Luna eſt decus nocturnum.
Labor fit lucrum
Virtus appellatur gemma.
Ferrum dicitur metallum.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Cedar is a Tree.	*Cedrus ſum arbor.*
Wheat is a Grain.	*Triticum ſum granum.*
A Rod becomes a Serpent.	*Virga fio ſerpens.*
A Woman becomes a Pillar of Salt.	*Mulier fio ſtatua ſalinus.*
Patience is called a virtue.	*Patientia dicor virtus*
Drunkenneſs is called a vice.	*Ebrietas appellor vitium.*

Note, that *of* after a Noun is a token of a Genitive Caſe, that is, when two Subſtantives come together with *of* between them: as, *The love of God*, the latter Subſtantive, which is God, muſt be the Genitive Caſe, and when you have a ſentence that runs thus (*men's anger:*) turn it ſo, ſaying, *the*

anger

anger of men. the Sun's brightneſs, the brightneſs of the Sun.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Dolor vulneris mitigatur applicatione medicinæ.
Multitudo populi eſt ornamentum regis.
Lana ovium eſt veſtimentum hominis.
Lex gentis eſt ſalus populi.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

Honour is the reward of labour.	*Honor ſum præmium labor.*
Puniſhment is the reward of Idleneſs.	*Pœna ſum præmium ignavia.*
Victory is the reward of Valour.	*Victoria ſum præmium fortitudo.*
The skill of the Phyſician is great.	*Scientia medicus ſum maximus.*
The prudence of the Maſter is much.	*Prudentia magiſter ſum multus.*
The ignorance of the Scholar is to be lamented	*Ignorantia diſcipulus ſum flendus.*
Many follow men's manners.	*Multus ſequor mos homo.*
Few love virtues path.	*Paucus amo callis virtus.*
Moſt obſerve the King's Example.	*Plurimus obſervo exemplum rex.*
Soldiers obſerve the Captains Command.	*Miles obſervo mandatum dux.*

Servants

Servants obey the Maſter's voice.	*Servus auſculto vox herus.*
Scholars fear the Maſter's preſence.	*Diſcipulus revereor præſentia præceptor.*

Youths Learning is obtain'd by care and heed.
The Ploughman's Harveſt crowns the Ploughman's need.
Keep Virtues path, and Vices way decline:
Others endowments may be alſo thine.

A Noun following the Verb muſt be the Accuſative Caſe. As,

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Filius amat patrem.
Opus poſtulat curam.
Lanius neçat oves.
Somnus juvat feſſos.

Engliſh EXAMPLES to be made into Latine.

A Fiſh loves the water.	*Piſcis amo aqua.*
The Lion ſeeks a prey.	*Leo quæro præda.*
The Fox kills the Geeſe.	*Vulpes neco anſer*
The Cat takes the Mice.	*Felis capio mus.*
The Horſe draws the Cart.	*Equus traho plauſtrum.*
Heaven waters the earth.	*Cœlum rigo terram.*

Shepherds drive the Sheep.	*Paſtor cogo ovis.*
Tailors make Cloaths.	*Sartor ſuo veſtis.*
Coblers mend Shooes.	*Sutor ſuo calceus.*
Smiths buy Iron.	*Faber emo ferrum.*
Women look after the Houſe.	*Mulier curo ædes.*
Porters carry Burdens.	*Bajulus porto onus.*

As gain at laſt doth crown the workman's pain
So he that loveth knowledge, it obtains.

Here note that ſome Verbs do properly gove another Caſe after them: as *Si cupias placere M giſtro, utere diligentiâ, ne calcaribus indigeas:* wh you may ſee that theſe Verbs *placere*, *utere* and *digeas* have all an Ablative Caſe after them.

To and *for* after a Verb require a Dative C As

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Ager profert flores apibus.
Apes mellificant hominibus.
Oves ferunt vellera nobis.
Aves nidificant pueris.
Hortus parit fruges hortulano.

Eng

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

A Book is bought for the Scholar.	*Liber emo diſcipulus.*
Gloves are fitted for the Hand.	*Cheirotheca aptor manus.*
Weapons are prepared for Soldiers.	*Arma paror miles.*
Meat is dreſſed for the Gueſt.	*Cibus coquor conviva.*
Shooes are fitted for the Feet.	*Calceus aptor pes.*
A Saddle is bought for the Horſe.	*Dorſum emor equus.*
Hay is got for the Cattel.	*Fœnum paror pecus.*
Cloaths are provided for the Body.	*Veſtis paror corpus.*
A Bow is made for the Archer.	*Arcus fio ſagittarius*
Gifts are given to Friends.	*Munus donor amicus.*
I give a Book to the Maſter.	*Do liber Magiſter.*
John gives Cloaths to the Dyer.	Joannes *do veſtis tinctor.*

This Verb *Sum* requires a double Dative Caſe.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Color eſt ornamento floribus.
Pannus eſt integumento hominibus.

Exercitus eſt munimento populo.
Divitiæ ſunt turri opulento.
Doctrina eſt ornamento juveni.

Engliſh EXAMPLES *to be made into Lati*
according to the Rule above written.

Godlineſs is gain to the godly.	*Pietas ſum lucrum p* *us.*
The Sun is light for the days.	*Sol ſum lux dies.*
Books are a Study for youth.	*Liber ſum ſtudium j* *venis.*
Graſs is food for Cattel.	*Gramen ſum pabul* *pecus.*
Flowers are a ſmell for the Noſe.	*Flos ſum odor naſus.*
Herbs are a cure for Men.	*Herba ſum medela h* *mo.*
Milk is food for Babes.	*Lac ſum nutriment* *infans.*
Honey is food for Bees.	*Mel ſum pabulum* *pis.*
Money is a defence for all.	*Pecunia ſum defe* *omnis.*
Iron is metal for Smiths.	*Ferrum ſum metal* *faber.*
Water is drink for Cows.	*Aqua ſum potus v* *ca.*

Any Verb with theſe Signs *with* or *by* after it, requires an Ablative Caſe.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Exercîtus vicit ſcientiâ Imperatoris.
Urbs defenditur armis & divitiis.
Hi certant defendere jaculis, illi ſaxis.
Chriſtus vicit dæmona non armis ſed morte.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

A Soldier fights with Arms.	*Miles pugno telum.*
A Horſe is led with a Bridle.	*Equus ducor frænum.*
Hunger is conquered with meat.	*Fames vincor cibum.*
A Scribe writes with a pen.	*Scriba ſcribo penna.*
A Butcher cuts with a Knife.	*Lanius ſcindo culter.*
A Wedge is driven out by a Wedge.	*Clavus pellor clavus.*
Grief is overcome by patience.	*Dolor vincor patientia.*
Darkneſs is expelled by Light.	*Tenebræ expellor lux.*
Cold is expelled by heat.	*Frigus expellor æſtus.*
Art is concealed by Art.	*Ars celor Ars.*

The RULE.

Nouns that ſignifie part of *time* be put in the Ablative Caſe.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Homines & mulieres dormiunt nocte:
Servi, equi & boves laborant die.
Nemo mortalium ſapit omnibus horis.
Sunt qui negotiantur nocte & die.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

Avoid vice night and day.	*Fugio vitium nox & dies.*
Be idle at no time.	*Sum otioſus nullum tempus.*
You may write at ſpare hours.	*Scribo hora ſucciſivus.*
We uſually dine at Noon.	*Ferè prandeo meridies.*
We are expected every minute.	*Expector ſingulus.*
We work every Week.	*Operor ſingulus hebdomas.*
He comes twice a Month.	*Venio bis menſis.*

A con-

A continued term of *time* is put in the Accuſative Caſe.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.
Convixit domi noſtræ decem annos.
Frater meus natus eſt triginta annos.
Manebit nobiſcum tres menſes.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

You ſtudy days and nights.	*Tu ſtudeo dies & nox.*
I am nine years old.	*Naſcor annus novem.*
He tarries in the Country three months.	*Maneo rus tres menſis.*
He hath been abſent ten years.	*Abſum annus decem.*
My Brother hath been dead ſix Weeks.	*Frater morior ſex hebdomas.*
I have been at that School two years.	*Is ſchola verſor duo annus.*
He lived at *Cambridge* nine years.	*Vivo Cantabrigia novem annus.*

The RULE.

When two Verbs come together, put the latter into the Infinitive Mood.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Equus defeſſus gaudet procumbere.
Homo defeſſus gaudet dormire.
Boni ſemper cupiunt diſcere.
Scriptores multum gaudent ſcribere.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

Workmen teach ſervants to work.	*Opifex doceo ſervus operor.*
Thieves teach Thieves to ſteal.	*Fur doceo fur arripio.*
Tailors teach ſervants to ſow.	*Sartor doceo ſartor ſuo.*
Joyful Summer begins to come.	*Æſtas jucundus incipio venio.*
Cold Winter begins to ceaſe.	*Hyems frigidus incipio ceſſo.*
Sweet Flowers begin to appear.	*Flos dulcis incipio appareo.*
Melodious Birds begin to ſing.	*Avis dulcis ſono incipio cano.*
A Horſe knows to draw a Cart.	*Equus noſco traho plauſtrum.*
An Ox knows to draw a plough.	*Bos noſco traho aratrum.*
A Lion knows to catch the Prey.	*Leo noſco apprehendo præda.*
The Maſter muſt be obſerved.	*Magiſter debeo obſervor.*
The Thief muſt be puniſhed.	*Fur debeo punior.*

Opportunity muſt be regarded.	*Occaſio debeo æſtimor.*
Evil muſt be avoided.	*Malum debeo evitor.*

When their cometh no Nominative Caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be the Nominative to the Verb. As

Eſt mihi medicina bona quæ ſanat ægros.
Magiſter bonus eſt, qui docet pueros.
Baculum eſt forte quod ſuffulcit claudum.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

Happy is the man that feareth God.	*Vir ſum fœlix qui revereor Deus.*
Happy is the youth that getteth Learning.	*Juvenes ſum fœlix qui obtineo doctrina.*
Miſerable is the man that wanteth knowlegde.	*Vir miſer ſum qui indigeo ſcientia.*

But if there come a Nominative Caſe betwixt the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch Caſe as the Verb will have after him. As

Fœlix quem aliena pericula faciunt cautum.
Verè pauper eſt quem Deus contemnit.
Dives eſt quem ſapientia coronat.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Maſter buys the Books which the Boys learn.	*Præceptor emo liber qui puer diſco.*

The

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Sawyer ſaws the Wood which the Merchant ſells.	*Sector ſecat lignum qui mercator vendo.*
The Smith makes the Saw which the Sawyer buys.	*Faber facio ſerra qui ſector emo.*
The Farmer receives the Corn which the Ploughman ſows.	*Colonus recipio frumentum qui Agricola ſero.*
The Butcher kills the meat which the Cook boils.	*Lanius neco cibus qui coquus coquo.*

Participles govern the ſame Caſes as the Verbs govern which they come from. As

Lepus videns canem currit.
Fur tenens gladium ſpoliat hominem.
Ancilla mulgens vaccam flectit genu.
Miles obtinens victoriam obtinet laudem.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Mariner holding the Helm guides the Ship.	*Nauta tenens gubernaculum guberno puppis.*
A Scholar ſeeing the Maſter minds his Book.	*Diſcipulus videns magiſter incumbo liber.*
An Army following the Enemy fights with Guns.	*Exercitus ſequens hoſtis pugno tormentum.*

A Boy

A Boy loving fruit buys Cherries. — *Puer amo fructus emo cerasus.*

A Fiſher deſiring Fiſh caſteth a Net. — *Piſcator deſiderans piſcis injicio rete.*

A man about to ſee his Friends provideth a Horſe. — *Vir viſurus amicus paro equus.*

A Tailor about to make a Suit buys Needles. — *Sutor ſuturus veſtis emo acus.*

A Butcher about to buy Cattel provides Money. — *Lanius empturus pecus paro nummus.*

A man about to hunt a Hare prepares Dogs. — *Vir venaturus lepus paro canis.*

A Field to be ſowed with Seed is tilled. — *Ager ſerendus ſemen ſum colendus.*

Wood to be cut with a Saw is bought. — *Lignum ſecandus ſerra emor.*

Grapes to be ſqueezed with a Preſs make Wine. — *uva premendus torcularis redde vinum.*

The pen to be mended with a Penknife writes Lines. — *Penna acuendus ſcalpellum ſcribo linea.*

The Gerund in *di* is uſed after one of theſe Subſtantives *tempus*, *cauſa*, *cupiditas*, *ars*, and ſuch like.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Eſt tempus moriendi.
Eſt mihi cauſa flendi.

Eſt

Eſt tibi ars operandi.
Eſt mihi cupiditas diſcendi.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Art of Building is increaſed by building.	*Ars ædificor augeor ædificor.*
The Art of Writing is obtained by writing.	*Ars ſcribo obtineor ſcribo.*
The skill of Fencing is obtain'd by fencing.	*Scientia defendo obtineo defendo.*
The knowledge of Riding is gained by riding.	*Scientia equito lucror equito.*
The skill of Painting is promoted by painting.	*Scientia pingo promoveor pingo.*
The Art of Reading is increaſed with reading.	*Ars lego augeor lego.*

Gerunds are ſometimes turned into Noun Adjectives, and agree with their Subſtantives in Caſe, Gender and Number.

The Latine EXAMPLES.

Venator parat canes ad venandum leporem.
Hortulanus parat ligonem ad fodiendam terram.
Miles parat gladium ad expugnandos hoſtes.
Lanius emit cultrum ad necandas oves.

Engliſh

Engliſh EXAMPLLS.

Books are provided to get Learning.	*Liber paror ad obtineo doctrina.*
The Bee ſeeks Flowers to make Honey.	*Apis quæro flos ad paro mel.*
The Smith buys Iron to make Wedges.	*Faber emo clavus ad facio clavus.*
The Horſe excels in running a race.	*Equus excello curro ſtadium.*
The Phyſician excels in giving Phyſick.	*Medicus excello dandus medicina.*
The skill of healing of wounds conſiſts in the knowing of Diſeaſes and Herbs.	*Ars ſano vulnus conſiſto ſcio morbus & herba.*
The skill of writing a Book conſiſts in the knowing of words and things.	*Ars ſcribo liber conſiſto ſcio verbum & res.*
The skill of exerciſing the Feet is ſhewed in imitating a Dance.	*Scientia exerceo pes indicor imitor ſaltatio.*

The firſt Supine is put after Verbs that ſignifie moving to a place. As

Puer vadit viſum patrem.
Lanius venit occiſum bovem.
Mulier venit lotum manus.
Fur properat arreptum oves.

The

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Scholar comes to buy Books.	*Diſcipulus venio emo liber.*
The Ploughman haſtens to plough the Field.	*Arator feſtino aro ager.*
The Poſt rides to carry Letters.	*Tabellarius equito porto literæ.*
The Traveller goes to ſee his Friends.	*Viator ambulo video amicus.*

The latter Supine is put after Adjectives.

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

This Chapter is worthy to be read.	*Hic caput ſum dignus lego.*
This ſentence is worthy to be noted.	*Hic ſententia ſum dignus obſervo.*
That word was unfit to be ſpoken.	*Iſte verbum ſum inhoneſtum dico.*
This thing is hard to be done.	*Hic ſum difficilis facio.*

Some Sentences are put in the Ablative Caſe abſolute. As

Rege veniente hoſtes fugerunt.
Dormiente fele mures ſaliunt.
Viſo cane oves currunt.
Magiſtro docente puer diſcit.

Engliſh

Engliſh EXAMPLES.

The Sea ſwelling, the Ship is toſſed.	*Equor tumens navis jactor.*
The wind blowing, the Apples fall.	*Ventus reflans pomum cado.*
The good man of the Houſe ſleeping, the Thief approacheth.	*Paterfamiliâs dormiens fur appropinquo.*
The Judge ſitting, the Malefactor is brought forth.	*Judex ſedens maleficus educor.*
Books being bought, the youth learns.	*Liber emptus juvenis diſco.*
The Harveſt being come, the Husbandman rejoyceth.	*Meſſis adventus colonus gaudeo.*
Night being gone, men go to work.	*Nox præteritus homo exeo laboro.*
The Butcher having bought the Sheep, pays the Money.	*Lanius ovis emptus ſolvo pecunia.*
Scholars having ſeen their Friends, return to School.	*Diſcipulus amïcus viſus redeo ad ſchola.*

Select

Select EPISTLES out of TULLY's Second Book, and other Authors.

EPIST. I.

Marcus Tullius Cicero *to* Atticus *sendeth many Greetings.*

1. IT was thirty days complete when I sent this Letter, wherein I have received none from you; and I determine as I writ before unto you, to go now into *Epirus.*

2. And chiefly to hear the News there, I entreat you, if there be any thing ſtirring that you know of a certain, to write unto me as plain as may be.

EPIST.

Selectæ Epistolæ ex Libro Epistolarum TULLII secundo & ex aliis probis Authoribus.

EPIST. I.

Marcus Tullius Cicero Attico salutem plurimam dicit.

1. TRiginta sum dies ipse, cum hic do literæ, per qui accipio nullus à tu autem ego sum in animus ut scribo ante ad tu eo jam in Epirus.

2. Et potissimùm ibi expecto omnis casus ero tu, si qui accido, qui perspicio in quæcunque pars scribo quàm planessimé ad ego. Valeo.

EPIST. II.

M. T. Cicero *to his Friend* Atticus.

1. *Lucretia* doth thank you often and much, that liketh me well: I live unhappily, and am much troubled.

2. I know not what to write to you; for if you are at *Rome* you cannot come to me now; but if you are in your journey, we will do what must be done when we are together.

3. I only request you, that because you have always loved me, you still do the same.

4. My Adversaries have taken my Goods from me; but not me from my self. Farewel.

EPIST. III.

M. T. Cicero *to his Friend* Atticus.

1. I Wish I could see that day that I might give you thanks; because you have made me to live: your long absence troubleth me much; I request you to come to *Vibo*, whither I, for many reasons, have betaken my self.

2. And if you come thither, I can take advice about my whole Journey and Departure.

3. If

EPIST. II.

M. T. Cicero Attico ſuo.

1. *Lucretia ago & ſæpè & maximus gratia io gratiſſimus ego vivo miſerrimus & conficior maximus dolor.*

2. *Neſcio quid ſcribo ad tu, ſi enim ſum Roma iam non poſſum aſſequor ego; ſin ſum in via ago qui agendus ſum curam.*

3. *Oro tu tantum, ut quoniam amo ſemper ego, ſum amor idem.*

4. *Inimicus meus adimo meus ego, non ego ipſe valeo.*

EPIST. III.

M. T. Cicero Attico ſuo.

1. *UTinàm video ille dies, cum ago gratia tu quod cogo ego vivo perlongus abſentia magnopere ego diſcrucio oro tu ut venio ſtatìm ad Vivo quò ego cauſa de multus converto iter meus.*

2. *Sed eò ſi venio poſſum capio conſilium de totus iter & fuga meus.*

3. If you do not do ſo, I ſhall marvel, but I truſt you will without fail. Farewel.

EPIST. IV.

M. T. C. *to* Atticus *ſendeth many Greetings.*

1. I Was like to hear nothing for a long ſeaſon because I was gone through *Theſſalia* into *Epirus:* and becauſe the Dyrrachines loved me well, I went over to them when I writ the laſt to *Theſſalonica.*

2. When I return from thence to you, I will ſend you word.

3. And I would have you to write unto me diligently of all things how matters ſtand. Farewel.

EPIST. V.

M. T. C. *to* Publius *ſendeth greeting.*

1. BOth heretofore I judged it did concern me very much that you ſhould be with me, and alſo when I read the requeſt, I perceived that nothing

3. *Si is non facio, miror, ſed confido tu ſum omnino facturus. Valeo.*

EPIST. IV.

M. T. C. Attico ſalutem plurimam dicit.

1. *EGo ſum auditus nihil perdiu quod tranſeo per Theſſalia in Epirus: & quod ſtudioſus ſum meus Dyrrachinus pergo ad is cum ſcribo ille ſuperior Theſſalonica.*

2. *Quando converto ego ad ego indè facio ut ſcio.*

3. *Tuque volo ſcribo ad ego omnis quàm diligentiſſimè cujuſmodi ſum. Valeo.*

EPIST. V.

M. T. C. Publio *ſalutem plurimam dicit.*

1. *Cum antea arbitror maximè noſtrâ interſum tu cum ego ſum, tum verò cum lego rogatio, intelligo nihil poſſum accido optatiùs ego ad iter*

nothing could fall out more defireable to me for the Journey which I intended, than that you ſhould come to me as ſoon as may be.

2. That when I ſhould depart from *Italy*, or travel through *Epirus*, I might have your, and your Friends protection.

3. Or if I ſhould have any thing elſe to do, I might take good advice from your judgment. Wherefore I pray you to endeavour to come to me forthwith. Farewel.

EPIST. VI.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Sulpitius.

1. THe expectation of your Letter hath made my Journey uncertain: I deſire you to certifie me what you have done about my Affairs.

2. And endeavour to perform that which you promiſed me before the firſt of *January*. Farewel.

EPIST. VII.

quod instituo quàm ut tu quam primum consequor ego.

2. *ut cum sum profectus ex Italiâ, sive iter sum faciendus per Epirus utor tuus tuusque præsidium.*

3. *Sive alius qui agendus sum possum accipio consilium certus de tuus sententiâ. Quamobrem oro tu do opera ut ad ego statim pervenia. Valeo.*

EPIST. VI.

M. T. C. Sulpitio suo.

1. *EXpectatio literæ tuus facio iter meus incertus tu volo facio ego certior de res meus.*

2. *Atque do opera ut efficio is quod affirmo ego ante Calendæ Januarius. Valeo.*

EPIST. VII.

Textor *to his Friend* Riverius.

1. YOur Letter was delivered to me in a very good time in which you desire earnestly that I would send you some of my writings, which I have here sent.

2. I wish all things may fall out according to your own hearts desire; and if I knew you wanted my help, I would fit my self to serve your occasions. Farewel.

There be three sorts of That. 1. That, *a Pronoun Demonstrativ, as* ille homo, that man. 2. That, *a Pronoun Relative, that may be turned into* which, *as the Bird* that *is called a Sparrow, for* which *is called a Sparrow, and is made by* qui. 3. *And* That *a Conjunction, that cannot be turn'd into* which, *which in Latine is made by* quod *or* ut.

EPIST. VIII.

M. T. C. *to* Adrianus *sendeth many Greetings.*

1. THat care and faithfulness that I ever found in you, hath emboldened me to crave another request of you: and that is, that you would

EPIST. VII.

Textor Riverio ſuo.

1. *Literæ tuus ſum redditus ego peropportuné qui flagito, ut mitto tu aliquis ex ſcriptum meum qui hic exhibeo.*

2. *utinam omnis evenio ex animus tuus ſententiâ, & ſi ſcio opus eſſe tu opera meus accommodo ego tuus res. Valeo.*

EPIST VIII.

M. T. C. Adriano ſalutem plurimam dicit.

1. *Cura iſte & fides qui ſemper reperio in tu facio ego ut audacter tu aliud obſecro atque hic ſum quòd opera tuus ego adjuvo*

would aid me with your company, and assistance in a business which concerns me very much.

2. The matter I shall impart unto you in every particular when I see you, I look for you within this two or three days at mine own House, where you shall find me ready to give you the best entertainment. Farewel.

The Case of the Relative.

When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

EPIST. IX.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Brutus.

1. THere is no day passeth over my Head that bringeth not with it some new troubles which do every way perplex my mind more than any man can imagine.

2. But there is nothing that doth more increase my grief than the sudden news of that misfortune which hath lately befallen you.

3. I desire you to declare your mind at large, if in any thing I can serve you in this your calamity.

4. S that you be of a good and undaunted courage, and be assured I will not fail you in the least. Farewel.

adjuvo in res quidam qui ſpecto ad ego multùm.

Res aperio tu totus cum video tu expecto tu hic biduum aut triduum domus meus ubi invenio ego paratus ad excipio tu quàm liberaliſſimè. Valeo.

EPIST. IX.

M. T. C. Bruto ſuo.

1. *Dies nullus effluo qui non ſecum apporto aliquis novus anxietas qui undique animus meus diſcrucio ſuprà quàm quiſquam credibilis ſum.*

2. *Sed nihil ſum qui magis adaugeo dolor meus quàm ſubitus rumor iſte infortunium qui nuper tu contingo.*

3. *Exoro tu ut apertè indico ego mens totus, ſi in aliquis res poſſum accommodo tu in hic tuus miſeria.*

4. *Facio ſum bonus intrepiduſque animus, & credo, ego tu ne res minimus quidem deſuturus. Valeo.*

EPIST. X.

But when there cometh a Nominative Caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch Caſe as the Verb will have after him.

EPIST. X.

M. T. C. to his Friend Plancus.

1. I Have heard of you that that I expected not, and you muſt hear from me that which perhaps you deſire not, and that is a diſſwaſion from the reſolution which I hear you have lately taken up.

2. Many inconveniences attend it, which you cannot diſcern; many Damages will enſue, which you cannot ſhun. When I ſee you I will impart to you more of my mind; till then wiſhing you, as to my ſelf, health and heart happineſs. Farewel.

EPIST. X.

M. T. C. *Planco* ſuo.

1. *Audio de tu qui non expectio, & accipio a ego qui non fortaſſe exopta, ſcilicet diſſuaſio a propoſitio ille qui ut audeo nuper devoveo.*

2. *Multus incommodum is circumvenio qui tu non adhuc inſpicio, plurimus detrimentum ſequor qui non poſſum effugio. Cum video tu pluribus aperio tu mens, interim exopto haud ſecus ac ego ipſe ſalus, & felicitas ex tuus animus ſententia. Valeo.*

When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the Genitive Case.

EPIST. XI.

Textor *to* Aurelianus *sendeth many Greetings.*

1. SIr, I have received the testimonies of your experience in a Letter of Advice, and in very deed the prudence of none could have advised better, and my following of its Directions shall make it appear how much I esteem my Friends approved Judgment.

2. I am now indeed a launching forth into the Sea of this World, and shall meet with a multitude of dangers, with variety of men, and diversity of Affairs.

3. Your counsel doth like *Ariadne*'s Thread, conduct me into these worldly Affairs.

4. In short, what happiness I shall arrive to in this Sea of mundane uncertainty, I must acknowledge next unto providence, to flow from good advice. For the which, and other testimonies of your love I humbly thank you, and remain

Your most obliged Friend T. T.

EPIST. XII.

EPIST. XI.

Textor Aureliano salutem plurimam dicit.

1. *Vir dignissimus, accipio testimonium experientiæ vestræ in Epistola monitorius & profectò prudentia nullus possum melius consulo, nosterque ille obsequium facio dilucidus, quantus pendo amicus opinio probatissimus.*

2. *Jàm quidèm navigaturus sum in hic mundus oceanus reperioque plurimus periculum variusque homo, cum res varius.*

3. *Consilium tuus quasi filum Ariadne adduco ego in hic mundanus negotium.*

4. *In summa, quicquid felicitas assequutus sum hic æquor incertus fateor proximè ad providentiam a prudens consilium provenio pro qui cæterique amor tuus testimonium humilimus tu refero gratia.*

Amicus tuus devotissimus T. T.

EPIST. XII.

EPIST. XII.

M.T.C. *to his Friend* Atticus.

1. MAny things have hindered me, elſe I had written to you before this, your Friend hath lately had a great loſs, as it often happeneth; to him that ſeeketh many things many things are wanting.

2. I did not doubt in the leaſt, but that I ſhould have ſeen you, either at *Tarentum* or *Brundu-ſium*.

3. Of late one thing after another preventeth me every day; but as ſoon as I can diſpatch to come into thoſe parts, I will impart to you my whole mind with ſeveral matters of great import. Fare-wel.

EPIST. XII.

M. T. C. Attico ſuo.

1. *Multus ego impedio, vel ſcribo tu antea amicus veſter contingo damnum maximus, ut ſæpiſſime evenit, multus petens multus deſum.*

2. *Non ſum ego dubium quin video tu ad Tarentum, aut Brunduſium.*

3. *Nuper alius ex alius impedio ego quotidiè ſed quamprimum expedio ut venio in iſte locus indico tu mens totus cum varius nus magnus pondus. Valeo.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender put alone with-
out a Substantive standeth for a Substantive, a
will have a Genitive Case after him, as if it w
a Substantive.

EPIST. XIII.

Textor *to* Fabianus *sendeth Greeting.*

1. So much good, so much kindness, and
much counsel have I received from you
so that you have given my mind great satisfactio
in certifying me of many things which I mu
doubted of before.

2. When I unripped the Seal of your Letter,
acknowledged both the Heart and Hand that writ
both faithful unto me in my Affairs.

3, I will not fail as soon as my business is dispat
ed return again, and make my self happy
the company of my good Friends, among whom
reckon you, and shall be ever ready to ser
you.

Yours in all Affection T. T.

EPIST. XIII.

Textor Fabiano *salutem plurimam dicit.*

1. *TAntum bonum, tantum benevolentia, tantumque consilium a tu acccipio adeo ut do multum requies animus meus dum facio ego certior de pluribus qui paulo ante multum dubito.*

2. *Cum proscindo sigillum tua Epistola agnosco & mens & manus qui scribo ille uterque fidelis ego in res meus.*

3. *Revertor bonus fides cum negotium expedior faciosque ego felix societas meus amicus inter qui tu describo in æternum tu semper inserviturus.*

Vester totus omnis obsequium T. T.

Words importing endowment of any quality or p
perty to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, comi
after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb Subſtanti
may be put in the Ablative Caſe, or in the G
nitive.

EPIST. XIV.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Quintus Lig
rius.

1. AFter my long Travels I am at the leng
returned, the Country where I have be
is indeed a Land of exceeding great fruitfuln
and plenty, the Inhabitants are a people of go
wit and behaviour, and generally of very go
diſpoſitions.

2. I was reſolved (as I writ to you here
fore) to have continued there; but I altered
purpoſe as ſoon as I heard of the death of my B
ther. I am glad that you are in good health.
will write more when I have more leiſure. Fa
wel.

Adjectiv

EPIST. XIV.

M. T. C. Quinto Ligario ſuo.

POſt perlongus iter tandem revertor terra ubi ſum profectus certè ſum terra maximus fertilius, & copia incola ſum populus indolis bonus bonuſque mos plerumque omnis animus facilis.

2. *Conſtituo ut antea ad tu ſcribo iſthìc maneo, ſed muto conſilium cum audio de mors frater, gaudeo tu benè valeo, ſcribo plus otioſus. Valeo.*

Adjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, or forgetting, and ſuch other like, require a Genitive Caſe.

EPIST. XV.

1. BEing doubtful of mind, I could not now write the certainty of things; I am not unmindful of you, nor of your Affairs.

2. By the next return I will give you a full account.

3. I expect a Letter from *Horatius*, which I pray you take care it may be conveyed to me with all ſpeed.

4. Your Brother who hath been long ſick is now upon the recovery.

5. I will ſee you ſhortly, as you deſire. In the mean time, I wiſh you the beſt happineſs. Farewel.

EPIST. XV.

1. *Cum dubius ſum mens nil certum poſſum nunc ſcribo, nec tu nec tua res ſum immemor.*

2. *Ex proximus tabellarius reddo tu plenus ratio res tuus.*

3. *Expecto literæ ab Horatius qui ad ego quàm ciſſimè perferendus curo volo.*

4. *Frater tuus qui diu ægroto nunc convaleſco.*

5. *Video tu celeritèr ut expecto interim precor tibi felicitas optimus. Valeo.*

Nouns of the Comparative Degree having than *or* by *after them, do cauſe the word following to be put in the Ablative Caſe.*

EPIST. XVI.

Textor *to his Friend* Caninius.

1. I Should acknowledge my ſelf worſer than the worſt, and of an Heart harder than an Adamant if I did not ſympathize with your preſent condition, which was once better than mine.

2. Now I ſee that it often happeneth, that he that is better than another is more afflicted; and ſuch an one is ſtronger than any in undergoing of troubles; for he is armed with patience which is better than Gold.

3. And I doubt not but you are ſtrong enough to oppoſe your unfortunate ſorrows, and to make ſuch good uſe of them, that they ſhall rather confirm than diſcourage you in the way of Virtue. I ſhall not be wanting to you in any thing wherein I can ſerve you:

Your Real Friend T. T.

Adjectives

EPIST. XVI.

Textor Caninio suo.

1. *Fateor ego pejor pessimus animusque durior adamas si non sum affectus præsens tuus conditio qui olim fuit melior meus.*

2. *Jàm video, sæpè contingo quòd qui præsto alius plùs discrucior talisque præstantior sum in tolerandus malus munior enim sapientiâ qui sum melior aurum.*

3. *Et nihil dubium sum quin satis fortis sum ad obsto luctus tuus infortunatus utorque ille benè quò magis confirmo quàm deterreo tu via virtus, nullus res tu sum defuturus qui possum tu inservio:*

Amicus tuus certissimus T. T.

EPIST. XVII.

Adjectives that ſignifie profit or diſprofit, likeneſs, or unlikeneſs, pleaſure, ſubmitting or belonging to any thing require a Dative Caſe.

EPIST. XVII.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Marcellus.

1. IT is both ſtrange and unpleaſant to me, that your Pen, which is ſo profitable to many, ſhould want a will to recreate your Friend with ſome Lines from you.

2. You cannot do me a greater pleaſure than this, ſince by your advice you have often ſtrengthned the Nerves of my Affairs.

3. And a Letter written from you to me, upon any the leaſt occaſion, hath always been very welcome. I look for the Poſt every hour; and then you ſhall have an account of your buſineſs in the Countrey. Farewel.

EPIST. XVII.

M. T. C. Marcello ſuo.

1. *ET ego mirum & injucundum quod calamus tuus qui tàm utilis ſum plurimus recuſo revereo amicus tuus lineis pauculus a tu.*

2. *Hìc ego gratior facio nihil poſſum dum conſilium tuus ſæpiſſimè corroboro nervus res meus.*

3. *Præterea Epiſtola ſcriptus a tu ad ego de quivis minimus res ſemper ſum gratiſſimus, expecto tabellarius in hora tumque ſum tu ratio redditus de res tuus ruſticus. Valeo.*

EPIST. XVIII.

Adjectives ſignifying fulneſs, emptineſs, plenty, or want, require an Ablative Caſe, and ſometimes a Genitive.

EPIST. XVIII.

Textor *to his Friend* Antonius.

1. YOu have not yet looked abroad into the world, which is a place abounding with fraud and wickedneſs; but I queſtion not in the leaſt, but that you will ſhew your ſelf full of honeſty and prudence.

2. As the world is void of goodneſs, for he that is of a ſound life, and clear from wickedneſs is not deſtitute of ſafety.

3. And they live moſt happily whoſe gains proceed from induſtry and honeſty, and who are wary of too much truſting and ſuretyſhip. You being a Friend whom I very much eſteem, I was induced by the Bonds of Friendſhip to impart ſomething of my mind, which, I hope, you will take in good part, as coming from

Your moſt affectionate Friend T. T.

Textor Antonio suo.

EPIST. XVIII.

1. *NOn adhuc intuitus sum terrarum orbis qui sum locus abundans fraus & scelus sed nihil dubito quin exhibeo tu plenus probitas & prudentia.*

2. *ut mundus sum vacuus fidelitas qui enim sum integer vita purusque scelus non sum salus inops.*

3. *Vivoque ille optimè qui lucrum exterior diligentiâ & virtus, & qui metuo fides & vadimonium cum sis tu amicus qui magnus pendo sum adductus vinculum amicitia aliquis opinio meus impertior qui ut spero equus bonusque consulo proveniens*

A tuus certissimus amicus.

EPIST. XIX.

These Adjectives dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *with such others will have an Ablative Case.*

EPIST. XIX.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Aurelianus.

1. IN this Age when honesty and good manners are banished, how happy is he that is endowed with an honest mind.

2. The same is worthy of all praise, who leaving the worst, imitates the best; wherefore I pray you diligently take heed what company you keep.

3. As for other matters, though there is no News, yet you may know by *Lucius* a full account of your Affairs. Farewel.

Sum

EPIST. XIX.

M. T. C. Aureliano ſuo.

1. *Hic ſæclum cum probitas mos bonuſque exulo, quam beatus ſum qui ſum præditus meus verus.*

2. *Idem ſum dignus omnis laus qui relictas peſſimus, imitor optimus quare curo diligenter qui verſor.*

3. *De cæteri res etſi nihil ſum novum tamen ex Lucius poſſum cognoſco plenus ratio res tuus. Valeo.*

EPIST. XX.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, *and certain Verbs Pa-*
sives, as dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor
existimor, videor, *with other like will have*
Nominative Case after them, &c.

EPIST. XX.

Textor *to his Friend* Valerius.

1. AS promises are the bonds of Conscience, so performances are the ground of comfort; and as time is the servant of patience, so truth is the care of wisdom.

2. And your often promises make me presume to crave one performance; not that I doubt your kindness, but that I would oblige my self to your love.

3. The matter I acquainted you with when we were last together: in confidence whereof I humbly take my leave, and rest

Yours in full obedience, *T. T.*

This

EPIST. XX.

Textor Valerio ſuo.

1. UT promiſſum ſum vinculum conſcientia, ita ſum fundamentum ſolamen utque tempus ſum ſervus patientia, ita veritas ſum cura ſapientia.

2. Et frequens promiſſio facio ego ut audacièr peto non quod dubito benignitas tuas, ſed quoniam obligor ego ipſe tuus amor.

3. Res aperio tu cum poſtremò ſum coram qui confidentia humiliter jubeo tu valeo maneoque

Veſter omnis obſervantia

This Verb Sum *when it betokeneth or importe possession, owning, or otherwise pertaining to thing, causeth the word following to be put in Genitive Case.*

EPIST. XXI.

M. T. C. *to* Rupilius.

1. IT is the part of a wise man to be well adv sed, while it is a fools part to go forwa until he be bitten with some deplorable misfortu in his rash enterprise, and then to say I had n thought, besides it is a point of the greatest fol in the world to learn things that afterwards mu be learned otherwise; so for you to perfect th which must be all unravelled again is extreme ma ness.

2. You are like to prejudice your self ve much, (you know well enough what I mea therefore desist and prevent a great inconve ency before it be too late. Farewel.

EPIST. XXII.

M. T. C. Rufilio suo.

1. Sum sapiens bene præmoneor, dum sum imprudens progredior donèc sum læsus aliquis insolunium tristis incæptum temerarius tumque dico non uto præterea sum extremus dementia disco dediscendus, ita tu perficio ille qui discindor debeo, sum extrema dementia.

2. Ac læsurus sum tu magnoperè, quid volo non tu lateo, cesso igitùr, obstoque magnum incommodum antequàm sit serò nimium. Valeo.

Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard require a Genitive Caſe, betokening the value, as Parvi ducitur probitas, Honeſty is reckoned little worth.

EPIST. XXII.

1. I Ever highly prized your advice, and your Letters I much eſteem, I beſeech you go on ſtill to aid me with your aſſiſtance.

2. In that you quickly did let me know of my Affairs, you did me a great favour. Farewel.

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, and acquitting, will have a Genitive Caſe, of the crime that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of.

EPIST. XXII.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Marcellus.

1. THe man that was accuſed of Theft is acquitted by ſufficient teſtimony.

2. Some are ready to accuſe another of a crime

EPIST. YXII.

1. *SEmper maximus pendo consilium tuum & literæ tuus non parvus æstimo obsecro tu ut pergo adjuvo ego opera tuus.*

2. *Quoniam peropportunè facio ego certior de res meus sum ego pergratus. Valeo.*

EPIST. XXIII.

M. T. C. Marcello suo.

1. *ISte homo qui accusor furtum, absolvor testimonium probattissimum.*

2. *Aliquis incusaturus sum alium crimen*

crime of which they are more guilty themselves; but notwithstanding it behoveth him that accuseth another of dishonesty to look to himself.

3. Concerning the Ship your Brother is gone in, we have no certainty as yet: as soon as I hear any thing, I will let you know. Farewel.

Satago, misereor, misereſco *require a Genitive Case*: *as* rerum suarum satagit.

EPIST. XXIV.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Petronius.

1. ALthough I have enough to do about my own business, yet I pity you, who, through your own rashness, are fallen into such a misfortune. How matters stand I heard by your Brother.

2. Concerning the Money I will certifie you forthwith as soon as the Post returneth. Farewel.

Reminiscer

qui ſum ipſe magis reus, nihilominus oportet ille qui incuſo alter probrum ſui intueor.

3. De puppis qui frater tuus aſcendo nihil adhuc certum habeo, quamprimùm aliquid audio, facio tu certior. Valeo.

EPIST. XXIV.

M. T. C. Petronio ſuo.

1. Quamvis ſatago res meus, tamen miſereor tu qui temeritas tuus incido in talis infortunium quomodo res habeo ſui intelligo ex frater tuus.

2. De pecunia facio tu certior ſtatìm cum tabellarius ſum reverſus. Valeo.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor *will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative Caſe: as* reminiſcor hiſtoriæ, recordor pueritiam.

EPIST. XXV.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Vitellius.

1. I am exceeding ſorry that ſome haſty words thrown out without conſideration, ſhould offend you, I pray pardon and forget an error raſhly committed, ſince the beſt remedy of injuries is to forget them.

2. And as I ſhall always remember my own crime with ſhame in offending you; ſo I will never forget your clemency in paſſing it by. Farewel.

EPIST. XXV.

M. T. C. Vitellio ſuo.

1. *VEhementèr diſcrucior quod quidam verbum temerè emiſſus ſum tu offendiculum exoro tu ignoſco, & error temerarius obliviſcor cum optimus remedium injuriarum ſum obliviſcor ille.*

2. *utque ſemper reminiſcor crimen proprium tu offendo, ita nunquam obliviſcor clementia tua in ignoſco. Valeo.*

EPIST. XXVI.

All manner of Verbs with theſe tokens to *or* for *after them will have a Dative Caſe: as* Non omnibus dormio, I ſleep not for all men.

EPIST. XXVI.

M.T.C. *to his Friend* Lentulus.

1. PEtronius is my very good Friend, and one that hath done many courteſies for your Brother, whom I recommend to you.

2, And you will do me a great favour to aſſiſt him in his Affairs, for you can do him more good at this time than I.

3. And I would have you undertake his buſineſs, as if it were mine.

4. Wherefore I earneſtly requeſt you to further him in all things, as far as may ſtand with your honour and credit, and I deſire to ſee you as ſoon as may be. Farewel.

EPIST. XXVI.

M. T. C. Lentulo ſuo.

1. *PEtronius ſum meus familiaris & qui facio plurimus beneficium frater tuus qui commendo tu.*

2. *Ac facio ego pergratus adjuvo ipſe in res ſuus, nam hoc tempus tu poſſum proſum iſte plùs quam ego.*

3. *Neloque ſuſcipio is negotium ac ſi ſum res meus.*

4. *Quare vehementèr obſecro ut commodo ille in omnis res quantum dignitas tuus & fides patior. Valeo.*

EPIST. XXVII.

To this Rule belong Verbs betokening to profit or diſprofit, to give or reſtore, to promiſe or pay, to command, or ſhew, &c.

EPIST. XXVII.

Textor *to his Friend* Titius.

1. I Wiſh you health and happineſs; I am glad that you mind your Studies: for thereby hereafter you will both profit your ſelf and others.

2. You know that a plentiful Harveſt after much care and labour doth at laſt anſwer the deſire of the painful Husbandman.

3. I may fitly compare you to a Ship well freighted, which endureth many a ſtorm, or if I may compare great things with ſmall, to the laborious Ant, which provideth for her ſelf in Summer her ſtore for the Winter.

4. If you like the Paper I ſent, you may have more of it: if in any other matter I can ſerve you, you may command me, who am

Your moſt aſſured Friend *T. T.*

This

EPIST. XXVII.

Textor Titio suo.

1. *PRecor tu salus & sælicitas, gaudeo quod incumbo studium nam hic modus profuturus sum tu, & alius.*

2. *Scio quod messis opilentus post cura multus respondeo votum agricola sedulus.*

3. *Benè confero tu navis dives patior procella plurimus vel si comparo magnus parvus formica assidnus qui congero sui æstas copia suus contra hyems.*

4. *Si chrata placeo tu qui mitto ad tu, habeo plusculus si quivis alius res tu accommodo impero ego, qui maneo*

Amicus tuus certissimus T. T.

EPIST. XXVIII.

This Verb Sum, es, fui *may oftentimes be put for* ha-
beo, *and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engli*
to be the Nominative Caſe ſhall be put in the Da-
tive, and the word that ſeemeth to be the Accuſativ
Caſe ſhall be put in the Nominative: as Eſt
mihi mater, I have a Mother.

EPIST. XXVIII.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Q. Ligarius.

1. I Have now a fit opportunity to go my Jour-
ney, all things are ready.

2. I have not leiſure to write much, your Bro-
ther is to accompany me, who will be a great fur-
therance to me: for the perſon I go to meet is
well known to him: and he is more acquainted
with no man than with him.

3. I pray aſſiſt *Petronius* in my abſence, which
if you do, I ſhall take it as a great favour.
Farewel.

EPIST. XXVIII.

M.T.C. ſuo *Q. Ligario.*

1. *Sum ego tempus percommodus ad facio iter meus, omnis paratus ſum.*

2. *Non ſum ego otium ſcribo plurimùm, frater tuus ſum comitaturus ego, qui ſum ego magnus uſus, nam qui eo obviàm ſum bene notus ille & plùs uſus ſum nullus homo quàm ille.*

3. *Exoro adjuvo Petronius ego abſens qui ſi facio, ſum is ego gratiſſimus. Valeo.*

EPIST. XXIX.

This Verb Sum *with ſeveral other Verbs will have a double Dative Caſe: as* Rex pius eſt Reipublicæ ornamento.

EPIST. XXIX.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Setonius.

1. NO Man ought to receive Scoffers and Sycophants to himſelf into favour; for indeed as the Sea is a deſtruction to greedy Mariners, ſo will ſuch company as you keep be to you, unleſs you timely prevent it.

Take my advice, which will be a great advantage to you, as you know I never did you any wrong, but ever conſulted for your good.

3. Wherefore I heartily deſire you to have a care; and as you value your own ſafety, think on what I ſay. Farewel.

EPIST. XXIX.

M. T. C. Setonio ſuo.

1. *NEmo debeo accipio mimus & ſycophanta ſui ſavor, namque ut mare ſum exitium nauta vidus, ità talis ſocietas què tu adhæreo, niſi opportunè obſtas.*

2. *Auſcultò conſilium meus qui ſum tu magnus commodum, ut ſcio, nunquàm a ego ortus ſum tu injuria, ſed ſemper conſulo tuus utilitas.*

3. *Quamobrem vehementèr tu obſecro, ut caveo, & ut amo tuus ſalus cogito de qui admoneo. Vale.*

Verbs of asking, teaching and arraying will bear two Accusative Cases, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as rogo te pecuniam.

EPIST. XXX.

M. T. C. *to his Friend* Tarquinius.

1. YOur Brother was lately with me, who asked me counsel about his Affairs, which I hope I have advised for the best.

2. *Vibo* hath left off, and unlearned his former customs, which you will be glad to hear of.

3. I expect your coming very speedily. In the mean time, I salute you with my love and best wishes. Farewel.

Selected

EPIST. XXX.

M. T. C. Tarquinio suo.

1. *Frater tuus nuper sum coram ego, qui rogo ego consilium de res suus qui commodum, ut spero, consulo.*

2. *Vibo relinquo, & dediſco mos priſtinus qui audio gaudeo.*

3. *Expecto adventus tuus quàm citiſſimè, interim saluto tu amor meus & votum optimus. Valeo.*

Selected Epistles out of Textor.

EPIST. I.

Textor *to his Friend* Quintilianus.

1. I Will set you free from the fear which you are now in, and I shall make you very joyful when I tell you something which I have heard from men of very good credit: your Father was resolved to turn you out of doors.

2. Yet through my entreaties I prevailed with him to alter his mind, do your endeavour to keep your self in his favour, for there is no man to whom you are more engaged than to him: I know you will have his good will, if you do not frustrate the expectation of many. Farewel.

Selectæ Epistolæ è Textore.

EPIST. I.

Textor Quintiliano suo.

ADimo tu metus in qui nunc sum & expleo animus tuus gaudium cum dico qui tu qui a homo recepturus fides intelligo, pater tuus constituo exigo tu suus domus.

2. *Tamen exoro precis meus ut propositum hic imuto, do opera ut contineas is in amor tuus, nemo im sum mortalium, qui plus debeo quàm ille, de scio benè mereor, si non destituas expectatio plurius. Valeo.*

EPIST. II.

Textor *to his Friend* Suetonius.

1. I Am obliged to you for many favour God grant that I may have an opportuni to thank you, and to acknowledge your kin neſs.

2. If you deſire to know more of my Affair I continue at home, and I follow Soldiery longer, partly, becauſe that Profeſſion ſeem to me of no great benefit, and partly, becauſe am now grown paſt ſerving, by reaſon of age.

3. Foraſmuch as you deſire me to get into yo Brothers favour, and to bring him again into t way of Virtue: that is hard to be brought abo for he is ſo hardened in his wickedneſs, that th is no hopes to reclaim him.

4. Beſides, he dreads the ſight of me, a gets away as faſt as he can. Farewel.

EPIST. II.

Textor Suetonio suo.

1. DEmereor tu multum obsequiuum, dii facio ut liceat ego aliquando refero gratia & agnosco beneficium.

2. Si volo fio certus res meus contineo ego domus, neque amplius sequor militia, partim quòd hic professio non videor ego magnus frugis, partim etiàm quod jàm sum emeritus præ senium.

3. Quod rogo, ut de frater tuus benè mereor isque ad via virtus reduco ille perdifficilis sum factu, jam enim occaleo in suus nequitia, ut nullus sum spes revocor is.

4. Ad hic, reformido aspectus meus, ac refugio quantus possum maximus opera. Valeo.

EPIST. III.

Textor *to his Friend* Cardanus.

1. 'TIs no wonder if your Parents, being weary of your idleneſs, leave you deſtitute of all help.

2. Becauſe, as I hear, you continually ſpend whole nights at Dice.

3. Beſides, certain Harlots that lay a ſnare for you, do conſume your ſubſtance and Moneys.

4. Of whom, if you have not a care, at length you will not have wherewithal to ſatisfie your Creditors, and to get out of their debt. Farewel.

EPIST. III.

Textor Cardano ſuo.

1. *NOn ſum mirum, ſi parens pertæſus ignavia tua, deſtituo tu omnis opis.*

2. *Quoniàm ut accipio, quotidie pernocto in alea.*

3. *Præterea quidam meretricula inſidiatrix exhaurio facultas tuus & crumena.*

4. *A qui niſi cxveo, non habeo tandem unde ſatisfacio tuus creditor & ut ab is æs eximo tu ipſe. Valeo.*

OF AN

EPISTLE.

An Epiſtle is a ſhort Diſcourſe wherein we ſpeak with a Friend that is abſent, as if we were preſent with him.

RULES for EPISTLES.

1. EPiſtles contain theſe four Parts: 1. A Superſcription. 2. A Compellation. 3. A Subſcription. 4. A Date.

2. Epiſtles ought to be written in a brief, pithy and low ſtyle, without affectation, periphraſing, or Tediouſneſs.

3. In every Epiſtle avoid Tautologies, by changing the Phraſe, when the ſame ſenſe is repeated.

There

There are two kinds of Epiſtles. 1. Demonſtrative. 2. Deliberative, or judicial.

1. Demonſtrative Epiſtles are ſuch as relate to praiſe or diſpraiſe. And ſuch are

1. Narrative, wherein we tell ſome matter to our Friend, and expreſs it to the utmoſt. 2. We ask our Friends advice and aſſiſtance. As you may ſee in the following Example.

Textor *to his Friend* Rupilius.

NOthing doth at any time fall out to me according to my mind, and I cannot find out from whence this unfortunate evil doth attend me continually, unleſs it be becauſe I lend an ear to ſome Impoſtors, who with an unmiſtruſted countenance promiſe ſure friendſhip, yet deceive me by ſtealth, and beguile me; and when I would diſentangle my ſelf, and get from them, I cannot; for then do they ſtrive more eagerly, and endeavour to draw me into their ſnares: and it troubleth me the more, that I ſhould be defrauded by ſuch, for whoſe welfare I have often expoſed my life to many dangers; I beſeech you therefore to aſſiſt me with your advice; and if any remedy can be found out for this evil, ſhew your ſelf a Friend: for I have none other but you only on whom depends the means of my preſent good and future advantage. Farewel.

2. *There*

2. *There be Epiſtles Lamentatory: wherein* 1. *We bemoan our own, or Friends Calamity.* 2. *We propound our reſolution.* 3. *We give or ask Advice, or Aſſiſtance. As is ſhewed in the next Example.*

Epiſtle Lamentatory, or Condoling.

Textor *to his Friend* Horatius.

YOu have now almoſt ſufficiently tryed the difference between Health and Sickneſs: your calamitous ſtate (you being often viſited with ſore fits) hath occaſioned unto me much ſorrow, I cannot chuſe but ſympathize with you in your preſent condition, being my ſelf not long ago exerciſed in the ſame manner, and am ſufficiently ſenſible how troubleſome a thing it is to have ſuch frequent Diſtempers, which bring our humours out of order, and turn all upſide down within us, yet we muſt kiſs the hand that ſends them, and bear reſpect to any thing that comes from Heaven: in this contingency which hath befallen you, my purpoſe and reſolution is to ſtick cloſe to your Concerns, and to ſupply your abſence, occaſioned by your preſent weakneſs, I deſire you to ſet before

before you the examples of other worthy men that have gone before you in ſuffering afflictions with patience, for that is a virtue calms our inquietudes, charms our diſpleaſures, aſſwages our grief, and gives our courage time to arm it ſelf againſt all the aſſaults of Sickneſs; but I fear I have been too tedious, therefore I ſhall ſay no more at preſent than this, that I am totally yours in any office of love, *T. T.*

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3. *There be Epiſtles Euchariſtical, wherein we praiſe the courteſie received:* 1. *Becauſe done voluntarily, unexpectedly, opportunely.* 2. *We promiſe requital in deeds, or thankfulneſs. As you may ſee in the following Epiſtle.*

Epiſtle Euchariſtical, or to give Thanks for a Courteſie received.

Textor *to* Acilius.

I Want words to expreſs how much I am obliged unto you for that courteſie which I lately received from your hand; it was ſo much the

the sweeter unto me, because it came unexpectedly: I must needs acknowledge my self wholly indebted to you for your voluntary kindness conferred on my undeservings, and meeting my occasions in so fit an opportunity, I have nothing to pay you back again, but either thanks or promises of requital, together with the engagements of my self to be ready at your Commands, and all I have with my best Duties, shall endeavour your satisfaction to approve in the number of

Your obliged Servants, *T. T.*

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4. *There be Epistles Congratulatory, wherein* 1. *We express our Joy for the Good befallen our Friend.* 2. *We extol the Benefit our Friend hath gotten.* 3. *We pray that it may have good effect, and be a favour indeed.*

Epistle

Epiſtle Congratulatory.

Textor *to his Friend* Gorgonius.

SIr, the news of your promotion into that Charge which you wiſhed for ſo long, hath added ſuch contentment and ſatisfaction to my thoughts, that I am able to expreſs but one part of the joy which reigns in me: I troubled not my ſelf to perſwade you to it by a long diſcourſe; your own merit and our reciprocal friendſhip (ſupplying the defect of my eloquence) will give a far better teſtimony than my pen is able. I know it is a place of great truſt, honour and advantage, and ſuch are your endowments and well known merits that make you the only fit perſon, and only worthy of that Dignity. The Heavens proſper you with all happineſs, and the beſt ſucceſs in your new enjoyment, which is, and ſhall be the conſtant wiſh and deſire of

Your moſt affectionate Friend T. T.

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5 *There are Epiſtles Officious, wherein* 1. *We offer our ſervice to our Friend*

Friend any buſineſs unrequeſted.
2. *We deſire him to take our ſervice in good part.*

Epiſtle Officious, or offering Service.

Textor *to* Pompanius.

THe inclination which I have to eſteem of you above any that I know, will not ſuffer me to let any opportunity ſlip, without giving you ſome teſtimonies thereof; you ſhould quickly find my words changed into effect, if you would be pleaſed to honour me with your Commands; ſince the particular favours received from you, together with thoſe rare qualities that are in you (the merit whereof is well known) hath increaſed mine obligement towards you, I beſeech you to accept of my moſt ſincere affections, aſſuring you that I ſhall never be weary of expecting occaſions to give you a full aſſurance that I am not in word, but in deed

Your moſt Humble and moſt

Obedient Servant *T. T.*

6. *There are Epiſtles Deprecatory, wherein* 1. *We confeſs our fault.* 2. *We extenuate it from our age, heedleſneſs, or the kind of the offence. We expreſs our ſorrow for the miſcarriage.* 4. *We praiſe our Friends clemency.* 5. *We teſtifie our better reſolution for the future.*

Epiſtle Deprecatory.

Textor *to his Friend* Rupilius.

I Am exceeding ſorry that ſome haſty words thrown out without conſideration, ſhould offend you: I pray pardon an error raſhly committed, and believe it a great teſtimony of your favour, that you can forgive one that hath been ever careful to keep himſelf in your good opinion. We are all ſubject to err in ſome things, and paſſion may draw words from us, whereof we do afterwards repent. I have examined my thoughts and do condemn my ſelf; and your well known clemency doth give me great hopes that you will favourably paſs it by, and I aſſure you, that I

ſhall be ever careful for the future to keep my ſelf In your favour, and to avoid every thing that might diſoblige the ſame. Farewel. *T. T.*

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7. There are Epiſtles Laudatory; wherein we praiſe a perſon, action or thing.

Epiſtle Laudatory.

Textor *to* Adraſtus.

SInce you have betaken your ſelf to good Husbandry, and left their company, who like Beaſts are not aſhamed to indulge themſelves in luſt and pleaſures: you have every where raiſed ſo great fame to your name, that in every Street and Town every one cries you up, and do almoſt make a God of you; and if you proceed as you have begun, I know of a certain that ſo great joy will be to your Friends becauſe of it, that they will not indeed flinch one jot from commending you. Your Father (I deal truly) hath taken ſo great pleaſure thereat, that he hath devoted himſelf to you wholly, and paſſing by all the reſt of his Children which he hath, he ſeems to have ſworn to your profit only; wherefore in my opinion you will act prudently, if you decline not from the path

path of Virtue, but go on, and hearken to him that adviſeth right. Farewel.

Deliberative Epiſtles are ſuch as tend to perſwade or diſſwade: ſuch be

1. *Suaſory, wherein we perſwade our Friend to any thing in a caſe doubtful.* 1. *Shewing him that it will be honeſt, profitable, neceſſary, pleaſant, eaſie.*

Epiſtle Suaſory.

Textor *to* Pomponius.

AS touching the Buſineſs which you lately imparted to me in every particular, I would have you lay aſide all doubts, and to proceed therein; for I have conſidered thereof, and have weighed it it in the balance of reaſon, and I judge it will be both honeſt and profitable, and very neceſſary and fit for one of your abilities, and I queſtion not, but that it will be both pleaſant and facile to you, who well enough underſtand how to manage it; if I had time I could enumerate to

you the ſeveral conveniences thereof, together with the manifold benefits that others do continually reap thereby, which I ſhall declare to you particularly the next time I have the happineſs to ſee you. In the mean time, I remain

Your Real Well-wiſher *T. T.*

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2. *There are Epiſtles Petitory, wherein* 1. *We inſinuate into our Friends favour.* 2. *We tell our requeſt.* 3. *We ſhew it to be juſt, honeſt, neceſſary, facile, honourable.* 4. *We promiſe requital.*

Epiſtle Petitory.

Textor *to his Friend* Favorinus.

SInce I know by experience in what a high degree civility and courteſie predominate in you, I am conſtrain'd to think that my entreaty will not be inacceptable, which is, that you would be pleaſed to ſuſtain with your authority, a buſineſs of mine now in agitation, that it may be determined to my advantage. The matter is juſt, ho-

neſt

neſt, honourable, and facile; I do not doubt of your power, and leſs of your will, which forceth me to believe that you will comply with this occaſion offered you in my behalf, and I ſhall conſerve eternally the memory of this favour, and endeavour a requital. Farewel.

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3. *There are Epiſtles Commendatory, wherein we recommend our Friend to another.* 1. *Shewing him to be our dear Friend.* 2. *Worthy our Commendations.* 3. *We tell our requeſt, and ſhew it to be juſt and facile.* 4. *We promiſe our thankfulneſs.*

Epiſtle Commendatitious.

YOur deſerts and condition have made you ſo conſiderable and neceſſary, that your Friends are always ſubject to importune you; and among the reſt, I at this preſent, in favour of my Friend who bears this Letter, beſeeching you to ſupport him with your credit, in a buſineſs of which he will inform you, it being both juſt and

facile. I ſhall account his obligations into the number of mine, and ſhall endeavour to find out ſome opportunity of recompence.

Your moſt obliged Friend.

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4. *There are Epiſtles Monitory, wherein* 1. *We adviſe our Friend what to do.* 2. *What to ſhun.* 3. *We ſhew the authority we have to do thus, from our age, relation, experience, former intimacy, or the like.*

Epiſtle Monitory.

Textor *to* Pomponius.

I Am often adviſing you after what manner you ought to live, and with whom you ſhould keep company, whom you ſhould ſhun, and whom you ſhould imitate: and now again I beg of you to take heed that you fall not into any vice or vicious company; for it is too well known how many hath been

been ſplit upon this Rock, even at their firſt launching forth into theſe humane Seas, and happy is he whom other mens harms make to beware; therefore to arm your ſelf againſt theſe evils, I would have you to adorn your mind with ſome rare Documents, or Hiſtory; for as bodily exerciſes preſerve health, and keep a man from Diſeaſes; ſo Study expels ignorance (a ſhameful and dangerous diſeaſe of the Soul) gains knowledge, the true health, and moſt precious treaſure, teacheth us how to moderate our paſſions, and apply our ſelves to virtue: I am obliged by the bonds of Friendſhip, which hitherto hath been preſerved inviolate, to treat you with this Diſcourſe, which I hope you will take in good part, as coming from

Your real Well-wiſher T. T.

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5. *There are Epiſtles Criminatory, wherein* 1. *We expreſs our own, and others ſorrow for the offence committed.* 2. *We reprehend the fact.* 3 *We admoniſh our Friend to take better courſes.*

Epiſtle Criminatory.

Textor *to* Rufillus.

I Cannot indeed be amazed enough at your impudence, your baſe way of living is a great trouble to me and others; you ſee that your corrupt life doth diſpleaſe ſeveral perſons of Note, and you get to your ſelf a bad name by ſpeaking baſe and obſcene words, which doth offend chaſte ears. While you were yet a little one every one did promiſe ſome great thing to themſelves from your towardlineſs, but now you have taken away all hopes of your future goodneſs; I deſire you to conſider that ruine and diſgrace doth attend ſuch practices; wherefore I beſeech you go not on in ſuch courſes, but change your mind, and afford your grieved Friend ſome hopes of better things from you. Farewel.

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6. *There are Epiſtles Defenſory, wherein we defend our ſelves from a crime imputed.* 1. *Either by plainly denying it.* 2. *Or by ſhewing*

ing, that it was done otherwiſe than objected.

Epiſtle Defenſory.

Textor *to his Friend* Septitius.

ALthough it is commonly the nature of all Men to mind their own Affairs more than other Mens, nevertheleſs ſuch a care have I had of your good, that ſcarcely any time hath paſſed wherein I have forgotten you: and I know not the cauſe wherefore you are angry with me: I have chid, I confeſs, that you ſhould ſpend your time on certain unlearned Fables; but this I have done to the intent that you might apply your mind to ſome other Study, from whence you may reap more profit; and if I did not think that you would approve of what I ſaid, I ſhould indeed let you alone. This one thing you may aſſure your ſelf, that I have always been ſtudious of your good, and that there is none that loveth you more affectionately; but when I ſee your credit to be endangered by the tongues of certain Men, I cannot be ſilent. And as I ever was, ſo I ever will be

Your moſt affectionate Friend *T. T.*

7. *There are Epiſtles Expoſtulatory, wherein* 1. *We expreſs our complaint.* 2. *We mitigate the crime with fair interpretation of the action.* 3. *We admoniſh our Friend to walk more cautiouſly hereafter.*

Epiſtle Expoſtulatory.

Textor *to* Serpillus.

IF I did not highly prize your Friendſhip, I would not have complained of your ſilence, nor that coldneſs which you ſhewed at our laſt meeting; I am ſorry that you have not carried your ſelf towards me as the bonds of Friendſhip, and our former intimacy requireth; nevertheleſs I do not believe that this unuſual behaviour of yours hath proceeded out of any ill will, for I hold you ſo honeſt to give offence wittingly, but I judge rather that you have ſuffered your ſelf to be carried away by ſome that owe me no good will. You have often made ſufficient proof of my love towards you, and you have ever found me conſtant in my affections: therefore I deſire you to walk more cautiouſly hereafter, and let us hold the ſame correſpondence

correſpondence as formerly, than which I deſire nothing more, who am, and remain

Your moſt affectionate Friend *T. T.*

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8. *There are Epiſtles Exprobatory, where we upbraid the ingratitude of a Friend, by ſhewing that we deſerved better things at his hands.*

Epiſtle Exprobatory.

Textor *to* Lepidius.

I Have a long time connived with patience at ſuch things as I might juſtly have complained of, chuſing rather to let them paſs under ſilence, than ſeem to breed a difference; but ſince you continue ſuch, and it is feared you will be worſe, it is high time to ſpeak. I deſire you to conſider how much you are too blame; for 'tis well known I never gave you cauſe to wrong me, but have often ſhewed you ſingular teſtimonies of my love. I appeal to your own conſcience, whether I have not deſerved better things from your hands; you have manifeſted ingratitude towards

wards me in an high degree; it is your part therefore to consider that I have always been your Friend more than you your own, *T. T.*

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9. *There are Epistles Purgatory, wherein we clear our selves of a false report.*

Epistle Purgatory.

Textor *to* Nestorius.

I Marvel greatly at the injustice you have done me, being otherwise so reasonable as you are; you have condemned me upon the first report of my Enemies, without observing any other formality than what your passion suggested. I beseech you hereafter to take the pains to ponder the information, or rather the misinformation of those whose tongues are no slander, I never said or acted any thing to your prejudice: but will ever shew my self devoted to your service with singleness of heart, and undoubted integrity:

Yours to my utmost *T. T.*

10. *There*

10. *There are Epiſtles Conciliatory, wherein we deſire acquaintance with one.* 1. *Expreſſing his Virtues and Endowments which make us love him.* 2. *We modeſtly deſire to be reckoned as a Friend. And laſtly, we promiſe faithfulneſs and integrity.*

Epiſtle Conciliatory.

Textor *to* Drexelius.

THough I deſerve not the honour of coming to ſee you, and with all my heart to kiſs your hands; yet the deſire I have to be known to you, hath cauſed me to make bold to preſent you with a few lines, ſince the knowledge of your Virtues and rare Endowments hath made me long to be admitted into the number of your Friends, I here humbly offer you my ſervice, and if you pleaſe to honour me with your Commands, I ſhall eſteem my ſelf very happy, and remain all my life

Your moſt humble and obedient Servant T. T.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, there are Epiſtles Conſolatory, wherein we ſhew firſt that our Friend in that caſe ought not to mourn ſo much. 2. We leſſen the evil. 3. We being Examples of brave men that have gone through ſufferings with patience. 4. We acknowledge God's providence in ordering all things. 5. We proffer our aſſiſtance or help.

Epiſtle Conſolatory.

Textor *to* Servius Sulpitius.

SIr, I lately received intelligence concerning the loſs you have ſuſtained by the death of your two Sons, the ſudden news whereof did ſtrike my heart with grief, and the more becauſe (I knowing how greatly you loved them) was ſenſible of that exceſs of grief it was like to ſubject you to, with which I fear you are almoſt overwhelmed; but I beſeech you to conſider that there is a time to die, as well as a time to be born, and that we ought to regulate and moderate the commotions and troubles of our mind occaſioned by any loſs we ſuſtain by the rules of reaſon. The ſenſe which you have of ſuch a loſs authorizeth your tears, but virtue forbids you the exceſs of them; ceaſe

ceaſe then your complaints, which unuſeful to any good end work nothing but evil; to complain, becauſe they are dead, is to bemoan their too quick arrival to the Harbour. After we come into this world, there remains nought for us to do, but die; and we come into this life but only to go out of it: of all what muſt befal us nothing is more certain than death; and we complain of a thing wherein as yet no man was ever deceived. You will tell me they died young; and do not you know that thoſe who live longeſt, ſometime live leſs than others? And experience hath truly ſhewed us, that thoſe who paſs over many years, endure net leſs croſſes and hinderances, and would you wiſh them upon earth again to endure the diſcommodities of a troubleſome life? I deſire you to ſet before you the examples of ſuch as have ſuffered greater afflictions with patience, I ſhall ſay no more at preſent, but put bounds to my Diſcourſe, hoping that you will put bounds to your grief: and if I can ſerve you in any thing, I am ready at your command, and remain

Your moſt Humble

and Obedient Servant, *T. T.*

The

The Heads from whence Orations and Declamations are made, are for the moſt part the ſame as are laid down in the foregoing Rules for making of Epiſtles.

A

A THEME.

A Theme is a kind of a Diſcourſe enlarging upon a Subject, demonſtrating the meaning, and proving the truth thereof.

In it there be Eight PARTS.

1. *Exordium*, whereing we commmend the Author of the Theme, by declaring his Eloquence, Learning, Wit, or other endowments above others.

2. *Narratio*, wherein we demonſtrate the meaning of the Theme, by enlarging and illuſtrating the ſame.

3. *Cauſa.* Wherein we declare the cauſe or reaſon of the Theme, how it appears to be ſo true.

4. *Contrarium.* Wherein we diſcourſe of the contrary to our Theme, ſetting forth how ill, if a vice; how good, if a virtue.

5. *Simile.* In which we produce ſomething in Nature or Art, like to what is expreſſed in our Theme, for proving the truth thereof.

6. *Exemplum.* In which we fetch one or more examples from ſome Hiſtory, of perſons that have done or ſuffered as our Theme declares.

7. *Teſtimonium.* In which we produce Sentences out of approved Authors, to illuſtrate the truth threof.

8. *Epilogus.* In which we conclude in ſhort, with commendation of the Author.

Directions for Thematizing or writing of Themes.

1. TO the intent that you may the better underſtand how to make a Theme, write down theſe eight Parts in the Margin, or ſide of your Paper, in order, as you ſee them before Printed, and obſerve what variety of matter you can think upon, upon each particular, to this purpoſe you may call to mind what you have read out of Authors; ſtill writing it down as you go from one particular to one another.

2. Endeavour to adorn your Theme with Figures of Rhetorick, Alluſions, Proverbs, *Epiphonemas*, *Gnomes*, and the like. For the which purpoſe

pose I recommend to you *Smith's Mysteries of Rhetorick unveil'd:* the which Book will acquaint you with the meaning of each Figure, and furnish you with several examples.

3. For the induction or bringing in of any part handsomely, you may make use of at first *Clerk's Formulæ:* for Testimonies, Examples and *Similes*, *Licosthenes*, *Reusner*, and the Poets will be very useful. I advise you to make your Theme first in English, proceeding according to the foregoing Directions and turn it into choice Latine afterwards.

DIRECTIONS

FOR PERFORMING OF

Poetical Exerciſes.

1. AS ſoon as you can exactly ſcan and prove a Verſe, you muſt learn to put into metre any Verſe miſplaced, ſtill keeping and uſing the ſame words.

2. Think of ſome ſentence upon Virtue, Anger, Patience, and ſuch like, conſiſting of a few words: as

Anger is a ſhort madneſs, and is the cauſe of great evils, &c.

For each word take a proper Latine word, and ſuch as will ſtand in a Verſe, or look out the principal words in *Theſaurus Poeticus*.

3. If you happen to want a word to fill or make up the meaſure, look into *Textor's Epithets* for an Adjective that is fit and proper thereunto.

4. Be

4. Be ſure to expreſs your ſentence in a Poeti- Mode, often uſing Rhetorical Figures, as *onymia*, *Metaphora* and *Periphraſis*.

1. *Imitation.*

Imitation is when we chuſe ſome paſſage of a et, and ſtrive to imitate it in all the excellencies Matter, Phraſe, Style, Flowers, Order, Parts, guments.

2. *Variation.*

Variation is when we expreſs or mention the me thing ſeveral ways, either in the ſame, or eral kinds of Verſe.

3. *Tranſlation.*

Tranſlation is when we tranſlate, or turn Latine Verſe into Engliſh or Greek, or one kind of Verſe into another, or Proſe into Verſe.

Directions.

1. In all kinds of Tranſlation be ſure to expreſs your ſenſe plainly, ſo that it may eaſily be underſtood.

3. Confine not your ſelf to the words, bu uſe ſo much liberty to vary the expreſſion, as ma beſt ſuit with the phraſe and terms of the Lan guage into which you tranſlate.

3. Where the Author is obſcure, you may tak liberty to enlarge, where he is prolix you ma abbreviate, ſo will your Tranſlation be conciſe an intelligible.

4. Strive as much as you can to apply the prope Terms of Art, appertaining to any Subject yo tranſlate.

4. *Carmen.*

Carmen is a Paper of Verſes made upon ſom common Head, and containeth the like parts with a Theme, only you muſt be ſure to expreſs you matter in a Poetical Mode or Dreſs, often making uſe of the Figures of Rhetorick, as *Periphraſis*, *Metonymia*, *Metaphora*, *Exclamatio*, &c.

5. *Epigram.*

Directions for making Epigrams.

1. An Epigram ought to be brief, comprehend ed within a Diſtich or two, or three at moſt.

2. Every

2. Every Epigram muſt have a fancy, which is as it were its life, the richer this fancy is, the better is the Epigram. The Fountain from whence we ought to produce the fancy of Epigrams is as followeth.

1. *A Comparatione*, when by comparing one thing with another, we do wittily, ſuddenly, unexpectedly, and with admiration conclude 1. A greater from a leſs. 2. A leſs from a greater. 3. Like from like. 4. Contrary from contrary. 5. Divers from divers. 6. Equal from equal.

Exempla ubi concluditur.

1. *Majus.*

Ad Trajanum. Martial.

Tanta tibi eſt recti reverentia juris & æqui,
Quanta Numæ fuerat, ſed Numa pauper erat.
Ardua res hæc eſt opibus non tradere mores:
Et cum tot Cræſos viceris eſſe Numam.

2. *Minus.*

De Julio Cæſare. Martial.

Spectat Alexandri picta ut certamina Cæſar,
Aſt ego nondum aliquid geſſi, ait illachrymans.
Quod ſi & Alexander ſpectâſſet Cæſaris acta
Dixiſſet, Perſas vincere pigritia eſt.

3. Simile.

Somnus imago mortis.

Sic claudit ſenſus ſomnus, ſic arripit illos
Mors veniens, oculos claudit uterque meos.

4. Contrarium.

In Hereticos. Owen.

Aurum Virgilius ex ſtercore colligit Enni.
Ex auro ſtercus colligit Hereticus.

5. Diverſum.

Quid novi. Owen.

Nil ait eſſe novum Salomon ſub ſole: Columbus
In veteri mundum reperit eſſe novum.

6. Æquale.

Columba, Columbus. Owen.

Primus aquis terram reſtuis emergere pinguem,
Nuntius apparens ipſa columba fuit.
Lapſis qui primus tellurem comperit undis
Nuntius apparens ipſe Columbus erat.

2. *Ab alluſione*: when we allude to ſome cuſtom of a perſon or Nation. 2. Some term of Art. 3. Some Maxim. 4. *Gnome*. 5. Proverb. 6. Hiſtory.

1. Cuſtom of a perſon or Nation.

Ad Græcas quamvis multi ſapuere calendas,
Ad Græcas literas ſe Cato ſerò tulit.
Quàm prodeſt veterum ſectari exempla virorum,
Ad rectos mores nullaque ſera viâ.

2. Term of Art.

Lactea via: an Aſtrological Term.

Herodes necuit quos, martyres (ecce) tenelli:
Gaudebant ſtatim lacteâ adire viâ: i.e. *ad cœlum.*

3. Some Maxim.

Generatio unius eſt corruptio alterius.

Quod ſeris haud vivet, ſi non finis ante perite
Semen, ſic ſunus nobile fœnus habet.

4. *Gnome.*

4. *Gnome.*

Medicus & juris conſultus.

Dat Galenus opes, dat Juſtinianus honores.
Dum ne ſit patiens iſte, nec ille cliens.

5. *Proverbium.*

Æthiopem eſt lavare labor, nam permanet idem.
Sic laqueo retinet conſuetudo mali.

6. *Hiſtoria.*

Cœcus & claudus.

Cæcus claudipedem portat, prudentèr uterque
Rem gerit, hic oculos elocat, ille pedes.
Claudum namque humeris dum ferret, cœcus ab illo
Edoctus, rectâ conficiebat iter.
Hoc docet in duris quæ ſævit rebus egeſtas,
Mutuâ & alternâ damna rependit ope.

3. *A Paranomaſiâ.* 1. When we play upon the Etymology of a proper name. 2. When the proper name is the ſame with a Common or Appellative, whence we obſerve ſome likeneſs or unlikeneſs. 3. When by a ſmall change of a Letter or

or Syllable, the ſenſe is changed. 4. When a word is taken in divers ſenſes.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Etymologia.*

Eraſmus.

Unde tibi, mihi dic, ſit nomen Eraſmus, eras-mus.
Si ſum Mus *ego, te judice,* ſummus *ero.*

2. *Proprium & Appellat.* *Gallus.*

Ex Gallo capo fit, fierent ſi quique capones
Galli, nonne foret Gallica rara lues?

3. *Mutatio Syll.*

Podagra, Chiragra. Martial.

Litigat & Podagra Diodorus Flacce laborat:
Sed nil Patrono porrigit, hæc Chiragra eſt.

4. *Diverſi ſenſus,* or when the ſenſe is turned another way, as you may ſee in this Diſtich following.

POTO, Anagramma, OPTO.

Poto tibi nullam, cunctam tamen opto ſalutem,
Eſt potior mersâ nempe ſalute ſalus.

Dialogue.

DIALOGUE.

A Dialogue is a ſhort, pithy, and facetious Diſcourſe, betwixt two or more perſons.

Directions for making of Dialogues.

1. IN all Dialogues we muſt eſpecially obſerve the manner or decorum of the ſpeakers, *viz.* when, what, how much; how, or after what manner they ought to ſpeak.

Juvenis. *Dum vires annique ſinunt mihi grata voluptas.*
Semper erit mea mens gaudia ſume tua.
Senex. *Siſte gradum exoro, neſcis, temerarie neſcis,*
Quid vis, lætitia hæc empta dolore nocet.
Juv. *Sic volo, ſic jubeo ſtat pro ratione voluntas,*
Ite procul curæ, gaudia adeſte mea.
Sen. *Audi pauliſper, ſeris venit uſus ab annis.*
Ætatis tibi flos, ſed mihi fructus adeſt.
Juv. *Qui ſatur eſt pleno laudat jejunia ventre*
Omittam luſus illicò & eſſe Senex?
Sen. *Verba tua heu levia, ac nugis malè conteris ævum,*
Quæ proſunt ſpernis, deteriora petis.

There

There are alſo other kinds of Dialogues, which are framed upon the Pictures or Statues of the Heatheniſh Gods, Goddeſſes, Virtues, Vices, as Occaſion, Repentance, Juſtice, Fortune, the Fates, the Furies, the Graces, briefly demanding, and wittily rendring the reaſons of what Poets or Painters have fancied concerning them: as

Dialogus

In ſimulachrum Occaſionis.

Unde hoc qui fecit, Sycyonius, ede age nomen?
Lyſippus, tu quis? tempus ego, omne domans.
Cur ſummis inſtas pedibus? ſemper rotor, Alas
Cur plantis geſtas? ut levis aura; feror,
Quid dextræ ſibi vult tua falx? hoc denotat, omne
Falce meto, dicor, quàm benè tempus edax.
Cur coma fronte jacet? veniens me ut prêndere poſſis:
Cur parte eſt calvum poſteriore caput?
Quòd poſtquàm levibus præceps effugero pennis
Ne poſſit tergo, qui revocare velit.
Tale, tui cauſa me plaſtes finxit, ut eſſet
Præ foribus, vitæ quod documenta daret.
Utendum eſt ætate, cito pede præterit ætas
Qui non eſt hodie, cras minus aptus erit.

ECHO.

ECHO.

An Echo is a pleaſant kind of Poem which is made to imitate the reſounding Rocks, wherein the laſt Syllables of a Sentence being repeated, give anſwer to a queſtion in the ſame, or a diverſe, and ſometimes a contrary ſenſe.

Directions for making an Echo.

THe Anſwer or Repetition muſt be made at the end of every Sentence, whether it be at the end, or in the middle of the Verſe.

2. The Anſwer doth ſometimes only affirm the ſame thing with the queſtion, and ſometimes it doth comprehend ſomething diverſe, contrary, like, greater, or leſſer than the queſtion, and the more unexpected the better.

3. The perſons ſpeaking are ſometimes only the querent and Echo, ſometimes the Poet doth hiſtorically relate the paſſage.

4. The

4. The very ſame Letters are not neceſſary in Echo, if ſo be the ſound be the ſame, or near it. The firſt Conſonant may be changed, an Aſpiration ſuper-added, or taken away.

5. Note that the repetition is moſt elegant in words of two Syllables, as being moſt like to a natural Eccho, yet words of three Syllables are often uſed.

EXAMPLES.

Dic mihi apertè Eccho, quæ cauſa eſt ſemper Avarus,
Pro multis opibus cur ità clamat? amat.
Tutior ut vivam, locus eſt quiſve optimus? imus.
Dic, quid ſuſtentant divitiæ? vitia.
Cur ſtudio ac libris ſtudioſus præterit horas?
Atque adeò tempus cur ità amabit? abit.
Quommodo dic ſterilis campus reparatur? aratur.
Melle oneratur apis, cur ita flavet? avet.
Per mala pro lucro currit modò quilibet? ibit.
Itque iclus rurſus per mare navita? ità.
Quæ volucres albi totæque coloris? olores.
Cur damnum metuit grande colonus? onus.

EPITAPH.

EPITAPH.

An Epitaph is a Poem writ upon the Herſe or Tomb of a deceaſed perſon, expreſſing the name, age, merits, ſtate, dignity, praiſes, ſtudies, kind of death or the like in way of commiſeration or ſorrow.

Rules for making Epitaphs.

1. IN the Epitaphs of Kings and Princes, or Noblemen· 1. We briefly mention their praiſes, *viz.* Felicity, Wiſdom, Juſtice in Government, Clemency in pardoning their Subjects Offences, Affability, Valour, Piety in building Churches or Schools, or in defending Religion, or other their peculiar Virtues. 2. We commemorate or take notice of any thing new, admirable, or woful in life or death. 3. We conclude with a grave *Gnome* or *Epiphonema*.

Tumulus

Tumulus Alexandri Magni.

Alcides domuit tollentes cornua reges
Permultos, mundi terror & horror erat.
Quæ ſui & in terris regio non plena laboris?
Innumeras victus præbuit orbis opes.
Diſcite mortales fugitivos temnere honores:
Orbis quem haud tenuit nunc tenet urna brevis.

2. In the Epitaphs of any General, Captain or Soldier: 1. We note their skill in Military Affairs, their Magnanimity, Authority, good ſucceſs, Diſcretion, Conqueſts, Trophies, Love and Loyalty to their Country. 2. We compare them with former Heroes, and prefer them. 3. We bewail the Country's loſs, and need of them.

Tumulus Hectoris.

Dignum laude virum prohibet mea muſa perire,
Quo fuit haud ullus Marte nec arte prior.
Quot mala compoſuit virgâ, quot ſopiit hydras?
Tutamen patriæ, flos, decus ille ſuæ.
Peleidis telo jacuit fortiſſimus Hector.
(Troja) ſimul periit ſpesque ſalusque tua.
Heu! quantos Phrygiis lux attulit illa dolores?
Pro gemmâ tantâ hâc quæ requieſcit humo.

3. In the Epitaphs of Learned Men. 1. We reckon up their peculiar Virtues. In Divines, Piety. In Lawyers, Integrity. In Orators, Elegancy. In Poets, Sweetneſs. In Grammarians, much Reading. 2. We hold on in a ſtrain of Terms that is proper to their Art. 3. We compare them to the Ancients, renowned for thoſe Arts, and outvie them. 4. We extol their Works.

Epitaphium Eraſmi.

Pugnando feſſus tandèm hic requieſcit Eraſmus
Dum cum Barbarie bella cruenta gerit.
Edomuit Gothos, proſtrauit Vandala victor
Caſtra, per hunc muſis otia paxque manent.
Hic alter Cicero; numeroſus Horatius alter
Hic jacet, & ſtricti gloria vera ſtyli.
Ne quæſo, ne illi ſomnum interrumpe viator
Jam vigilent alii, ſat vigil ille fuit.

Epitaphium Hippocratis.

Artis Pœoniæ jacet hoc ſub marmore princeps,
Quo non arte prior, ſcilicèt ullus erat.
Te mors ſæva nimis, medicum dum diripis unum
Millibus heu aliis damna tuliſſe juvat?
Vivet adhuc vero ſcriptis, abolere vetuſtas
Non valet, Hippocratis litera ſcripta manet.

4. In the Epitaphs of Friends or Relations, we mournfully expreſs our loſs, and hopes fruſtrated. 2. We complain of Deaths cruelty. 3. We uſe *Similes* of Flowers cropped, and withered with heat or wind. 4. We ſet forth their remarkable praiſes.

In mortem matris & filiæ paulò poſt morientis.

Atrocis mortis ſubitum ſpectate triumphum:
Non arbor ſolum fructus at ipſe cadit.
Mors fecit fruſtra, tandèm recreſcet utrumque:
Diteſcant tumulum corpore, mente polum.

Tumulus Juvenis.

Non lachrymis indigne meis nec honore ſepulchri
Rapte mihi ante diem dulcis alumne jaces.
Iatra bis denos te oſtendit & abſtulit annos
Parca ferox votis inficiata meis.
Nec potuit prohibere, nec amæni gratia vultus
Flectere, quàm ſubito decidis ante diem!
Spes hominum ſtolidas! tumulavi mæſtus Ephebum,
Qui me debuerat lætus humâſſe ſenem.

ANAGRAM.

An Anagram is, when the Letters of a proper name, or any other Title, are made into a Sentence which doth ſhew the quality of the perſon.

Directions for making of Anagrams.

1. WRite down every Letter of the name in ſeveral ſquares of Paper, each Letter by it ſelf, which you are to joyn ſeveral ways, till you light upon a fit Sentence.

2. When you have met with a fit Anagram, make it up into a Diſtich, explaining the meaning thereof.

3. In Anagrams ſome liberty is permitted, either to take in, or to leave out a Letter, ſo that it be not eſſential to the name.

MARY,

MARY, *Anagram*, ARMY.

An Army might thy name well repreſent,
In whom the Lord of Hoſts did pitch his Tent.

WILLIAM FOWLER,

Anagram.

Worm Will Fail.

What's Man at beſt? a Worm, can Worms avail
About eternal things? a Worm will fail.
Mortals, be warn'd by me, reclaim your truſt
From Man a Worm reducible to duſt.

Latine ANAGRAMS.

EMANUEL.

Levamen.

Humani animis peccati mole gravatis
Ille Dei (en) agnus grande Levamen adeſt
Gratior eſt nullus medicus, nam crimina tollit
Et peccata ſuo ſanguine noſtra lavat.

Terra'

Terra, *Anagr.* Errat, Terar.

Non errat fugiens cœlum, ſtat Terra ſed errat,
In multos calles ſcinditur una via.
Calcabor pedibus, diſcindar vomere tellus,
Ipſa procùl dubiò dumque ero Terra, Terar.

POTO, *Anagr.* OPTO.

Opto tibi cunctam, ſed non tibi Poto ſalutem,
Nàm melior ſicca eſt quàm malè merſa ſalus.

ACROSTICH.

ACROSTICH.

An Acroſtich is a Poem, wherein the firſt Letters of every Line do make up the Name or Title of a perſon, or ſome other pleaſing contrivance:

E t parva iſta quidem videtur urna,
R ari & ſunt cineres repoſti eadem:
A t ſupra tamen omnem opinionem
S upra, & quàm queat exprimi loquendo
M agnus ille fuit, ſuperque cunctos
V iventes celebri ſonante fama.
S ublimis, tumulo hoc qui agit quietem,
R em jam jam literariam tenebris
O h fermè horrificis ſepultam, amico
T utatam auxilio in ſuum nitorem
E ho reſtituit, polita mundo
R educens ſtudia, expulitque toto
O rbe ſpurcitiem, graveſque ſordes
D iræ Barbarëi, & undique omnem
A bſtulit ruditatem, agens triumphos
M irandos, at enim viri hujus heus tu
V is perdiſcere nomen: heus age horum
S ume principia, hæc legens metrorum.

FINIS.

Exam.